

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 33,928

13/92

**

LONDON, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 28-29, 1992

ESTABLISHED 1887

Iran Rearms in Bid For Power in Gulf U.S. Says Bill for Weaponry Drains Economy in Tehran

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Iranian government is buying \$2 billion worth of weapons from foreign suppliers each year in a drive to become the preeminent power in the Gulf once again, the director of central intelligence, Robert M. Gates, said Friday.

Russia, China and North Korea have been the principal sellers of arms to Iran, although it is now trying to buy hundreds of tanks from East European suppliers, Mr. Gates told the House Committee on Armed Services.

Iran's burgeoning foreign-made arsenal includes advanced warplanes, anti-aircraft missiles and extended-range Scud missiles. Mr. Gates said Iran also may be obtaining some Russian submarines.

Mr. Gates also told the committee that Iraq retains several hundred Scud missiles, covert nuclear equipment and the means to make chemical and biological weapons, news agencies reported. U.S. intelligence has found that "significant reconstruction" has taken place at about two dozen military-industrial sites in Iraq, he said.

Despite progress in destroying Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, he said, limited production of artillery and ammunition also has resumed.

"We believe Baghdad has been able to preserve significant elements of each of its special weapons programs," Mr. Gates said. "Once it is free to begin rebuilding them, its scientists and engineers will be able to hit the ground running."

Mr. Gates' testimony on the Iranian rearmament effort added new detail to earlier U.S. descriptions by indicating that the total cost of its foreign-made weapons from 1990 to 1994 was expected to be \$10 billion. That amount is considered substantial in light of Iran's continuing struggle to repair its economy from damage inflicted during the 1980-to-88 war with Iraq.

"It is a real drain on their economy," a government analyst said later. "There will be a lot of belt-tightening to make it possible."

Although Mr. Gates described several recent indications that Iran is behaving moderately toward its neighbors, he presented a highly pessimistic view of its long-term goals in a brief statement before the committee went into a private session.

Mr. Gates said that Iran was one of several nations in the Middle

East that were hostile to U.S. interests. "Its clerical leadership has not abandoned the goal of one day leading the Islamic world and reversing the global dominance of Western culture and technology," he said.

Among Iran's recent signs of moderation, Mr. Gates cited its effort to restrain Azerbaijan in its conflict with Armenia over the enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh.

He said that within the Middle East, the Iranian president, Ha-

shemi Rafsanjani, was "trying to cultivate an Iranian image of responsibility and respectability." That image, he said, was aimed at fostering foreign investment and appealing to the other Islamic countries, with which Iran wants better ties.

Mr. Gates said the United States saw "no evidence of Iranian efforts to subvert the secular governments" of Asian nations created by the breakup of the Soviet Union. Such a move would create anxiety in Moscow, where officials have expressed concern about the potential spread of Iran's revolutionary brand of Islamic ideology.

"For now, at least," he said, "Iran seems to want to preserve amicable relations with Russia, which has become a major source of its arms."

But Mr. Gates also said that Iran's growing support of radical Palestinian groups may bring it closer to some Arab states, such as Libya.

He said that the United States expected Iran to continue its strong opposition to the Middle East peace process.

Iran probably also would "promote terrorism and other active measures aimed at undermining progress toward Israeli-Palestinian reconciliation," he said.

Mr. Gates reiterated an earlier Central Intelligence Agency assertion that Tehran was seeking to acquire nuclear weapons capability, but he added that it was unlikely to achieve the goal before 2000.

Mr. Gates' comments on Iraq followed a new round of promises from Baghdad that it had destroyed large numbers of its weapons of mass destruction, including Scuds and chemical warheads. United Nations inspectors are still in Iraq as the weapons destruction continues.



Women rummaging through discarded cartons Friday at a Moscow street stand. They were hunting eggs that might have been overlooked.

Moscow's Vendors Find an Ex-Crime Does Pay

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Vladimir Kovalenko, an airline steward, stood in the shadow of the once dreaded Lubyanka prison, hawking a fresh 15-pound pineapple he had brought back from a trip to Africa. Within minutes, someone had paid him the equivalent of his monthly salary for what, by Russian standards, is a fantastically exotic fruit.

A few yards away on the crowded sidewalk, young Azerbaijanis were

helping prospective customers try on leather jackets. Russian grandmothers were holding up bottles of shampoo.

A chauffeur for a government ministry was selling packets of macaroni from the trunk of an official car. A surprisingly well-organized team of drunken men was selling beer and vodka from a stall made of overturned cardboard boxes.

As Russia lurches fitfully toward a market economy after seven decades of central planning, a revolution of sorts is taking place in the streets of Moscow.

Over the past few weeks, the center of the Soviet capital has been transformed into a sprawling and virtually unregulated street market. What was once labeled "speculation" — a crime under the Russian penal code punishable by two years in prison — is suddenly being viewed by the authorities as honest commerce.

The number of sidewalk vendors in some parts of the city is now so great that they have virtually taken over adjacent state-run stores. Street vendors line the aisles of the largest children's

store in the country, Detski Mir, or Children's World, just opposite the Lubyanka, blocking access to the half-empty shelves. The network of surrounding streets is packed with people selling everything from toothpaste to chandeliers.

"What is going on here is a complete disgrace, of course, but it is the only way out of the present crisis," said Alexandra Ivanova, 65, a retired street-car driver, as she tried to interest pas-

See SIDEWALK, Page 5

From Russia With Muscle: Helicopters Fill a Niche

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The massive heavy-lift helicopters of the Russian Republic, once unused and untested outside the former Soviet bloc, are becoming a fixture in Asia at the remote exploration camps operated by Western oil companies in Burma and Papua New Guinea.

Since the end of the Cold War, the helicopters, once confined to the Soviet Union on military orders to protect their technology, have found a small but expanding place in mining, logging

and construction industries of Asia and the West. There, they are used to haul equipment and supplies into place, erect power lines, and carry oil derricks and transport housing modules and sections of oil pipelines.

At the same time, the helicopters have become a test for how successfully the military sector of the Russian aerospace industry can be converted to profitable civilian use.

The Russian Republic, which has inherited most of the aerospace design and manufacturing plant of the former Soviet Union, is looking to the aircraft

industry as a key sector for reviving its economy and exports.

Russian helicopters have made a niche for themselves in the Western oil industry and are likely to be there on a permanent basis, in all probability in increasing numbers, said Patrick Lloyd, director of Aerolift International, a Singapore company, is the largest operator of Russian heavy-lift helicopters outside the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Since August 1990, Aerolift has leased 11 helicopters from Aerolift, the former Soviet airline. It is using them to

support Western oil exploration in the jungles and mountains of Burma and Papua New Guinea.

Aerolift's Russian fleet consists of 10 KA-32s and one Mi-26, the largest and most powerful helicopter in the world. The helicopters come with Russian pilots, spare parts and support crews.

The KA-32 and the Mi-26 can lift heavier and larger loads than comparable Western helicopters. This saves time and money for companies shifting

See COPTERS, Page 9

Ankara's Quest: To Handle Kurds and Still Be Embraced by West

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

DIYARBAKIR, Turkey — Halit Gungor had written the kind of scoop that plays well in this southeastern city, which regards itself as the capital of Turkey's large and restive Kurdish minority.

In an anti-government weekly magazine, he wrote of links between a shadowy government security unit and an Islamic fundamentalist front whose members, he said, were

trained by the authorities and used as death squads to assassinate Kurdish separatists.

Two days after the magazine appeared in Germany bans arms shipments to Turkey over Ankara's policy on the Kurds. Page 2.

February, his associates said, the journalist, himself a Kurd, answered a knock at his office door. Someone on the doorstep shot him in the head, killing him.

Six days later, Cengiz Altun, another Kurdish journalist, died of gunshot wounds in the southeastern city of Batman after writing about reported human rights abuses. They were not the first to die in unexplained and sinister circumstances.

The killings, said Sabahattin Acar, a lawyer and secretary of Diyarbakir's human rights league, fit a pattern of political attacks that have taken 62 lives since the beginning of last year. They have raised new and troubling

questions about Turkey's handling of a crisis that pits a Marxist Kurdish separatist group against the authorities in an increasingly violent guerrilla war.

The conflict, diplomats in Ankara said, has assumed more significant proportions as new and ethnically oriented nation-states in the former Soviet Union and Yugoslavia fan Kurdish nationalist sentiment.

And for the staunchly pro-Western authorities in Ankara, the conflict restates a

central riddle of Turkey's modern identity: How does it cope with an insurgency that wants to dismember the country, and at the same time seek full membership in the European Community, as well as acceptance among Western European nations demanding human rights practices that have little resonance here?

For eight years, the Turkish authorities

See KURDS, Page 5

Kiosk

France Slumps In Davis Cup

France's hold on the Davis Cup was put in serious jeopardy on Friday as the French team lost its first two matches to Switzerland on the opening day of the tennis quarterfinal in Nimes, France. (Page 15)

General News

Jerry Brown got a scolding for attacks on Bill Clinton. Page 3.

Business/Finance

U.S. personal income rose 1.1 percent in February. Page 7.

Dow Jones	
3,281.44	1,8406
Down	1,7432
36.23	Yan 133,036
	FF 5.567

Crossword Page 5.

In Europe, the Switch Is On to Summer Time

Europe will make the annual switch to summer time at 2 A.M. on Sunday, when clocks should be set ahead one hour, to 3 A.M. Eastern Europe also makes the change Sunday.

For most of Europe, summer time runs until Sept. 27. Britain and Ireland change back on Oct. 25. In the United States and Canada, daylight time begins April 5 and lasts until Oct. 25.



President Kurt Waldheim of Austria, left, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany after their lunch in Munich on Friday. Mr. Kohl was later angry at critics of the meeting. Page 2.

Tyson Settles Into New Lodging as No. 922335

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

INDIANAPOLIS — Mike Tyson began a new life on Friday, as convict number 922335 in the Indiana prison system, while his lawyers tried to get him out of prison for the year or more it may take the courts to rule on the appeal of his rape conviction.

A three-judge panel of the Indiana Court of Appeals said Friday that it needed more time to make a

decision on the bail question, and it asked lawyers for more information. It did not indicate when a decision might be reached.

Mr. Tyson spent the night in a cell at a diagnostic and screening center at Plainfield, just outside Indianapolis, a facility to which all new prisoners are sent for evaluation to determine which prison they should be sent to for their sentence.

Mr. Tyson was awakened at 5

A.M. and began a battery of physical and mental tests.

A spokesman for the State Department of Correction said Mr. Tyson was assigned a single cell because of "a propensity for temper outbursts and mood swings."

"We want to be able to get him in the system and see how he adjusts before assigning him a cellmate," said Kevin Moore, a public information specialist for the state. "That's not unusual."

The center has an outdoor basketball court but no running track or weight room, he said. Mr. Tyson jogged regularly during his two-week trial that ended with his conviction Feb. 10.

He will be assigned to a prison within 45 days, Mr. Moore said. Mr. Tyson faces six years behind

See TYSON, Page 15

Warren Buffett's Bad Week at Salomon

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — This was supposed to be the week Warren E. Buffett was waiting for. The aw-shucks billionaire from Omaha told the stockholders of Salomon Inc. that his cleanup task was almost finished and that he was ready to give up his \$1-a-year chairmanship and go home.

But after a week of problems capped by a huge, accidentally placed stock-selling order on Wednesday, maybe he ought to stick around awhile.

It emerged that Mr. Buffett's predecessor, who had departed under the cloud of scandal, claimed he had been done out of millions of dollars in back pay. And Mr. Buffett's hand-picked chief executive was billing the firm \$1,000 a day for a hotel suite because he did not have time to look for permanent digs. Finally and most seriously, a clerk made a multimillion-dollar trading mistake, raising questions not just about the operations of the huge securities firm but about the stock market itself.

"If they can do it by accident, they can do it on purpose," said the financial writer Martin Mayer, whose latest book is titled "Stealing the Market."

To begin at the beginning of a tumultuous week, Mr. Buffett disclosed in a letter to stockholders that as soon as federal investigators completed their work on the Treasury auction scandal that had brought him to New York in August to take active command of the firm from John H. Gutfreund, he would find a new nonexecutive chairman to guide policy for the firm.

Its day-to-day operations would remain in charge of Deryck C. Maughan, the workaholic administrator who was passed the poisoned chalice after Mr. Gutfreund's departure in disgrace. Mr. Maughan did the dirty work of dumping many high-rolling traders who made billions of dollars for the firm in the 1980s, slimming down the unprofitable stock trading operation, and nevertheless trying to keep a more tightly controlled, carefully monitored firm profitable while clients shied away as the Fed looked through the books.

Accompanying that letter was a proxy statement showing that although Mr. Buffett got only \$1 for his rescue efforts, his investment company was paid \$158,688 for the use of its corporate jet, which he has named The Indefensible. When in town, he stays at the Marriott Financial Center hotel for \$190 a night.

Mr. Maughan earned \$5.27 million, two-thirds of it delayed from earlier years when he was building up Salomon's operations in Tokyo, and has temporarily installed his family at the Mark Hotel, where the rates range from \$265 to \$1,800 a night for a suite. A Salomon spokesman said Mr. Maughan would move as soon as he could take time out from reorganizing the firm.

The fine print also disclosed that Mr. Gutfreund was demanding at least \$12.2 million in bonuses, severance pay and stock options after Salomon offered him a leaden handshake of only \$1.14 million and refused to provide him an office or pay his legal fees. Thomas W. Strauss, who was kicked out

See SALOMON, Page 5

Irritated, Kohl Blasts Critics of Waldheim Lunch

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Friday angrily blasted American Jewish critics of his decision to invite the shunned Austrian president, Kurt Waldheim, to lunch.

Emerging from the lunch — the first time in five years that a Western leader had met with Mr. Waldheim outside Austria — Mr. Kohl told reporters: "Whom I meet here in Munich, I as chancellor will decide. I do not need any advice on that."

Mr. Kohl greeted Mr. Waldheim at a red-carpet ceremony at Munich's airport and later defended his invitation, saying that the Austrian leader was freely elected by citizens of his country and that Austria was a close friend and neighbor of Germany.

The Bavarian premier, Max Streibl, co-host of the Kohl-Waldheim lunch, told reporters after the meal that he could not understand "this whole brouhaha."

"What is all this nonsense about?" he asked, adding that Mr. Waldheim had been a successful United Nations secretary-general

for 10 years and won more than 55 percent of the vote when he was elected president in 1986.

Mr. Waldheim won office despite revelations that while a lieutenant serving with German forces in 1942, he was involved in deporting 488 Yugoslav citizens to labor camps.

Mr. Waldheim, who is to leave office when his six-year term expires in June, has denied committing war crimes, saying that he had "no longer recall details" of wartime service. The United States has banned him from the country since 1987.

Although Jewish leaders in both Germany and the United States sharply criticized Mr. Kohl for breaking Mr. Waldheim's isolation by Western nations, the chancellor's decision to receive him caused few ripples in Germany.

No major German newspaper mentioned the visit. The subject did not come up at the regular Bonn government news conference Thursday afternoon. The Waldheim visit was noted on one major German television newscast as the 14th and last news story,

with no description of criticism of the meeting.

The opposition Social Democratic Party criticized Mr. Kohl's invitation only after two days of requests for comment, saying that Kohl "once again is putting up with foreign political damage."

Simon Snopkowski, chairman of Munich's Jewish community, called the meeting with Mr. Waldheim "outrageous and disappointing." And the Bavarian chairman of the Free Democrats, the junior partner in Mr. Kohl's coalition, said the invitation "betrays a marked deficiency of foreign policy intuition" on Mr. Kohl's part.

The party chairman, Jürgen Döhl said Mr. Kohl helped Mr. Waldheim achieve a breakthrough in the isolation imposed on him by "civilized states."

"The international damage of the Waldheim visit is considerable," he said.

Mr. Kohl accused the World Jewish Congress, which Thursday called the chancellor's decision to see Mr. Waldheim an example of "shocking moral insensitivity," of opposing German reunification at the end of 1989. The

chancellor said the New York-based Jewish organization failed to respond to his request for an explanation of remarks criticizing unification "in an unbecoming manner."

But the Congress's executive director, Elan Steinberg, said that "Chancellor Kohl should read his mail." He said a response from the Congress president, Edgar Bronfman, was sent more than three months ago.

In early 1990, Mr. Bronfman delivered a speech in Berlin, with Mr. Kohl in attendance, at which the Jewish leader reminded Germany of its responsibilities toward Jews but said that the Jewish people did not oppose German unity.

"Chancellor Kohl has brought shame to Germany," Mr. Steinberg said.

He said that President Richard von Weizsäcker, by refusing to meet Mr. Waldheim, had defended Germany's honor.

"I hope Germany will choose the path of honor rather than the path of shame."

Aside from meeting Mr. Kohl, Mr. Waldheim received an award for his contribution to freedom from the conservative Peutingger Collegium foundation, a private group.

Mitterrand Pressured To Drop Cresson

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — France's Socialist government, still shaken by a major setback in regional elections, faced a new cabinet ministers when election as regional presidents with the apparent support of the extreme rightist National Front.

The scandal was expected to bring new calls from within the badly bruised Socialist Party for President François Mitterrand to replace Edith Cresson as prime minister as the only way of demonstrating that the government is ready to make a new start.

The vote in the regional councils of Burgundy and Lorraine prompted angry protests from the conservative Union for France coalition, which had publicly pledged to reject any alliance with the National Front.

"The Socialists have behaved scandalously," Alain Juppé, a coalition leader, said.

Laurent Fabius, the first secretary of the Socialist Party, insisted that "the Socialists do not and will not accept any National Front votes."

And he added: "There is no doubt, there should be a new vote to eliminate all doubts."

Jean-Marie Le Pen, the National Front's leader, refused to confirm that his party had secretly backed the two Socialist candidates, but he hinted that his followers may have carried out "justified reprisals" against the Union for France for its attacks on his movement.

In last Sunday's elections for 22 regional councils, the Socialists won just 18.3 percent of votes, compared to 33 percent for the Union for France. But almost half the 25 million voters turned away from these traditional parties, with the National Front winning 13.9 percent of votes and two ecological parties sharing another 13.9 percent.

In the elections Friday for regional presidents, 15 councils picked conservative members of the Union for France, while three — including Burgundy and Lorraine — chose Socialists. In the other councils, votes were postponed until Monday.

In the southern Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region, the conservative incumbent, Jean-Claude Gaudin, was re-elected at the third ballot, defeating both Mr. Le Pen and the socialist-backed millionaire, Bernard Tapie. In this region, though, the National Front won 23 percent of votes.

Speculation is now growing that Mr. Mitterrand, whose approval rating is at its lowest since he took office in 1981, will not delay in replacing Mrs. Cresson and shaking up the government in the hope of preparing his party for next year's crucial parliamentary elections.

Among possible successors are Jacques Delors, the current president of the EC Commission; Pierre Bérégovoy, the economy minister; and Jack Lang, the culture minister and chief government spokesman. Polls show that all three men are vastly more popular than Mrs. Cresson.

WORLD BRIEFS

South Africa Suspends Executions

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — The South Africa government suspended the executions of death row inmates on Friday, reversing a decision earlier this week that drew widespread criticism.

Justice Minister Hendrick Coetsee said in a statement that no executions would be carried out until white and black leaders negotiating a constitution considered the issue as part of a bill of rights. He said judges would continue to have the power to sentence people to death.

"However, these sentences will not be carried out pending the outcome of negotiations on an interim bill of fundamental rights," Mr. Coetsee said. On Monday, the government said it would resume executions after a moratorium imposed by President Frederik W. de Klerk in February 1990.

Irish Abortion Foes Target EC Pact

DUBLIN — Irish anti-abortion groups Friday threatened to campaign against ratification of the Maastricht Treaty on European Union.

Their warnings followed two major concessions proposed by the Irish government on abortion: Irish women will be free to travel elsewhere for the operation, and a ban on abortion counseling and information is to be lifted. The policy shifts were contained in a revised section of the treaty, originally Ireland's 11 European Community partners for approval. This option confirmed that abortion would remain illegal in Ireland.

Foreign Minister David Andrews, who is eager to quell the anti-abortion groups' concerns and get the treaty ratified, stressed: "There is no question whatsoever of abortion on demand being made available as this would be utterly unacceptable to the Irish government and people."

Bosnia-Herzegovina Asks UN Help

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia (Reuters) — Bosnia-Herzegovina asked the United Nations on Friday to send in military observers to verify the breakaway Yugoslav republic from slipping into civil war.

"The situation in the republic is seriously deteriorating," Eijup Ganić, a member of Bosnia's collective presidency, wrote in a letter to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali.

The UN force of 14,000 peacekeeping troops has begun deploying in neighboring Croatia in an effort to keep order among Serbs and Croats who have been fighting there since June. The UN headquarters is in Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, but the force will not operate in that republic.

French Transfer Greenpeace Group

PAPEETE, Tahiti (UPI) — About 20 activists belonging to the environmental group Greenpeace arrived Friday in Papeete, hours after they were taken into custody by French Navy for trying to land on two Pacific atolls in an effort to disrupt underground nuclear tests.

French authorities said seven foreigners in the group, including the former Soviet environment minister, Nikolai N. Voronov, were to be sent to New Zealand. The others, all French citizens, were to be turned over to judicial authorities and were expected to be charged with criminal trespassing.

The group was flown to Papeete aboard a military jet from Mururoa Atoll, where they had tried to establish a base and take soil and water samples, seeking to prove that nuclear tests on the island are causing serious environmental damage. The Greenpeace ship, Rainbow Warrior II, was taken to a port on an atoll near Mururoa to ride out a tropical storm.

U.S. Evangelist Heads to North Korea

BEIJING (Reuters) — The Reverend Billy Graham, the American evangelist, said Friday that he had been given permission to preach in North Korea.

Mr. Graham, 73, said he would leave for Pyongyang on Tuesday and would preach at Protestant and Catholic churches and give a lecture to students at Kim Il Sung University.

He said it would be the first time a foreign evangelist had preached in North Korea since the peninsula was divided after World War II. He added that he hoped to meet North Korean government leaders.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Travel to parts of Russia and to four other newly independent states is being discouraged by the U.S. State Department because of political unrest and violence. In Russia, the State Department said, all travel to Chechnya-Ingushetia and the neighboring North Ossetia region in the North Caucasus should be deferred. It said robberies, kidnappings and pickpocketings were on the increase. Warnings were also issued for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Moldova.

The European Community's single market will benefit people making cross-border trips to buy cigarettes, alcoholic beverages and electronic goods that cost more at home. As of Jan. 1, the EC is easing stringent limits on what these people will be able to bring back. For example, consumers will be able to buy double the 300 cigarettes allowed at present.

Olympic Airways is expanding its services in the United States with flights to Chicago and Boston. It will fly from Athens to Chicago, via New York, every Sunday and Thursday starting this weekend. From Tuesday, it will fly to Boston, via New York, every Tuesday.

Japanese railroads called off a strike Friday after paralyzing commuter traffic for six hours in the two largest metropolitan areas, Tokyo and Osaka.

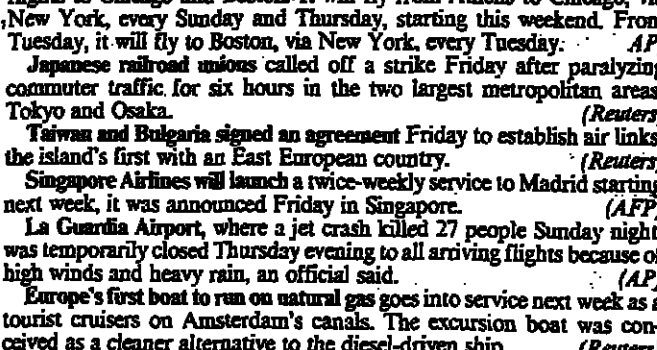
Taiwan and Bulgaria signed an agreement Friday to establish air links, the island's first with an East European country.

Singapore Airlines will launch a twice-weekly service to Madrid starting next week, it was announced Friday in Singapore.

La Guardia Airport, where a jet crash killed 27 people Sunday night, was temporarily closed Thursday evening to all arriving flights because of high winds and heavy rain, an official said.

Europe's first boat to run on natural gas goes into service next week as a tourist cruiser on Amsterdam's canals. The excursion boat was conceived as a cleaner alternative to the diesel-driven ship.

The Weather



Ankara Is Angered By Bonn Arms Ban

Washington Post Service

BERLIN — The German government said Friday that it would ban all arms shipments to Turkey indefinitely because Ankara had acknowledged using German military equipment in attacks on its Kurdish minority, violating the countries' agreement on use of the weapons.

According to Turkish diplomats, formerly East German armored personnel carriers that Bonn gave Ankara last year were used only in surveillance of Kurdish rebels. But the German spokesman, Dieter Vogel, said the equipment had been "quite clearly and unmistakably used in operations against the Kurdish civilian population," adding that Turkish military sources had confirmed the use of German weapons.

Germany gave Turkey weapons and other equipment left over after the East German National Peoples Army was dissolved, under the condition that the material be used only to defend Turkish borders or NATO territory.

Turkish forces have fired into several Kurdish towns in the past week in response to an uprising by supporters of the Kurdish Workers Party. The U.S. State Department has commended Turkey for its restraint in the retaliatory attacks, but Germany has harshly denounced the Turkish use of force, in which about 75 people have been killed.

Germany ordered the return of a cargo ship carrying military aid to Turkey on Friday, Reuters reported from Bonn. The Defense Ministry said in a statement that the German vessel was in the Mediterranean when it was contacted by radio and instructed to return with its cargo of military supplies and repair vehicles.

Bonn was also trying to persuade a Turkish transport company to stop a Turkish ship from delivering vehicles that are part of another load of German military assistance to Ankara, according to the state-

Mutiny in Mali Jail Put Down After 2 Days

AGNER FRANCE-Press

BAMAKO, Mali — A two-day mutiny and fighting between prisoners in Bamako's jail last 28 dead and several people wounded Friday, Mali officials said.

Inmates smashed door and windows, burned documents and raided the medical dispensary.

Iranians Call for Vengeance

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Tens of thousands of Iranian protesters urged Muslims worldwide on Friday to avenge the death of a Lebanese Shiite cleric killed by Israel last month.

Chanting "death to America" and "death to Israel," demonstrators took to the streets of Tehran for the officially organized Jerusalem Day rally, the Iranian press agency IRNA reported. The annual event, supporting the liberation of Jerusalem from Israeli rule, was decreed by the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini four years ago.

The rally ended at Tehran University at noon with a resolution condemning Israel, followed by prayers led by Ayatollah Khomeini's successor as spiritual leader, Ayatollah Sayed Ali Khamenei.

Israel radio reported that Iran was calling on Muslims to attack Israeli targets around the world. But the resolution did not specifically name Israel. It urged "revenge against the enemies of Islam."

"This nation will continue to support the oppressed children of Palestine until the liberation of noble Jerusalem," IRNA quoted Iran as saying in the resolution. "We firmly declare that the Iranian nation will continue to consider the United States and the Zionist regime as its No. 1 enemies."

It urged "committed Muslims" around the world to avenge the death of Sheikh Abbas Musawi, the leader of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, who was killed with his wife and 6-year-old son when Israeli helicopters attacked his convoy in southern Lebanon.

Islamic Jihad, the group under the Hezbollah umbrella that held many of the Western hostages in Lebanon, claimed responsibility for the March 17 bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed at least 28 people.



A scene from the Labor Party commercial about which questions of fairness have become a political issue in the election campaign.

Girl, 5, Becomes an Unlikely U.K. Issue

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

LONDON — "We didn't do it," said the Conservatives.

"We didn't do it," said the Labor Party.

Midway through the least substantive British general election campaign in decades, all anybody seemed to want to know was this: Who leaked the name of Jennifer Bennett, the 5-year-old girl whose yearlong wait for an ear operation was at the center of Labor's controversial television spot?

The film itself did not name her. The part of Jennifer was played by an actress, who dramatized her misery during a yearlong wait for a National Health Service operation to remove her tonsils and adenoids and cure a discharge from her ear.

The film also showed another little girl with a similar problem, who got her operation right away in a private clinic, by paying for it. Labor's point was that the government's purported underfunding of the £36 billion (£61.2 billion) National Health Service put ordinary people who could not afford private care at a disadvantage and undercut the British principle, established by a Labor government in 1945, of tax-financed medical care for all.

Instead, the film seemed to have undercut the credibility of the whole election process, distracting attention from the real problems of paying for medical care, as much an issue here as in the United States.

"The film related a number of different experiences," said Dr. Jack Cunningham, Labor's campaign coordinator. "It wasn't meant to be about any one real person."

Jennifer, from Kent, finally got her operation early this month. But on Thursday, a pack of British tabloid and television reporters seemed bent on the vivisection of her family. Margaret Bennett, her mother and a Conservative supporter, said that the Labor film had "distorted the situation considerably." Her father, John, defended it, saying he had written about the case to the Labor Party.

Her grandfather, Peter Lee-Roberts, told BBC television on Thursday that he had fazed the Conservatives early in the campaign, warning them that Labor was set to try to make political hay out of the miseries of the nearly 1 million people on the waiting lists. But he denied giving the Conservatives, or anybody else, Jennifer's name.

"I condemn without reservation whoever gave this little girl's name to the newspapers," said Labor's leader, Neil Kinnock, on Thursday morning. But minutes later, his press aide, Julie Hall, surprised him at his morning news conference by emotionally revealing that she had described the girl as "Jennifer" at a press preview of the spot in Manchester on Tuesday.

"Can you tell me how from the one word Jennifer you were able to identify this girl?" she said to the assembled journalists.

"The only way in which Jenny's identity could have been disclosed is through some other source," Mr. Kinnock said.

The Conservatives have compared the film, directed by Michael Newell, to Nazi propaganda before World War II. The Conservative Party chairman, Chris Patten, called the work "sleazy and contemptible," but he denied leaking Jennifer Bennett's name. Prime Minister John Major, visiting a hospital in York on Thursday, said: "It certainly wasn't us."

Roy Hattersley, Labor's deputy leader, said that disclosure of the girl's name had put "an intolerable burden" on her family.

"Their suffering through their daughter's illness has been intensified by irresponsible, indeed corrupt, behavior of newspapers," he said. "Even though we are not responsible, we are sorry for this."

The Daily Express newspaper, which supports the Conservatives, stole much of the thunder from Labor's campaign spot on Wednesday by reporting that Jennifer had spent so much time on the waiting list not because of health-service cutbacks, but because of an administrative error by her surgeon. But her father produced a letter from the surgeon in which he had complained of "insufficient funding."

The polls so far show that neither Labor nor the Conservatives may win a majority in the voting April 9 for the next Parliament, but episodes like this could help change the balance.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

- AMSTERDAM**
CROSSROADS INTERNATIONAL CHURCH
International and Evangelical Sunday
Services 10:30 a.m. / Kids Welcome. De
Cruisstraat 3, Amsterdam. Info:
020-4015316 or 020-50341399.
- DUSSELDORF**
CHRIST CHURCH (Anglican) 5.5. and
Services 11:00. All denominations are
welcome. Rotterdam Str. 135.
Tel. 0211/452759
- FRANKFURT**
CHRIST THE KING (Episcopal/Anglican).
Sebastian-King-Str. 10. Wied-Str.
Sunday Holy Communion 11 a.m. Sunday
School and nursery 10:45 a.m. The Rev.
David Rasthoff (069) 551-8617.
- MUNICH**
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH,
Evangelical, Bible Believing, services in
English 4:15 p.m. Sunday at Immanuel Str. 10
(U2 Theresienstr.) (089) 650-8617.
- PARIS and SUBURBS**
THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL (Episcopal-
Anglican), Sun. 9 & 11 a.m. Sunday School
for children and nursery care of 11 a.m. 23
e. George V, Paris 8. Tel. 47 20 17 92.
Metro: George V or Alma-Marceau.
- HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH** (Evangelical
and for everyone), Sun. 9:30 a.m. with
children's S.S., RER (A) La Defense.
Tel. 47-733354 or 47-114127.
- SANT JOSEPH'S CHURCH** (Roman Catholic),
Masses Sat. Evng. 6:30. Sun. 9:45,
11:00 a.m., 12:15, 5:00 p.m. 50 avenue
Hoche, Paris 8th. Tel. 22-22-55. Metro:
Charles de Gaulle - Etoile.
- HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH** Evangelical
and for everyone, Sunday 9 p.m. Solfel
Hotel Toulouse Blagnac Airport.
- MONTE CARLO**
INT'L FELLOWSHIP, 9 rue Louis Nour, Sunday
School 9:45. Sunday Worship 11 a.m. & 6 p.m.
Tel. 93.25.51.51.
- TOKYO**
ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL LUTHERAN
CHURCH, near Iidabashi St. Tel. 3261-
3740. Worship Service: 9:30 a.m. Sundays.
- EUROPEAN BAPTIST CONVENTION**
- ATHENS**
TRINITY INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST
CHURCH, 58, Vouliagmetis Ave., Ave. Heliou-
son, S.S. 9:45. Worship at 11:00 a.m. and
7:30 p.m. Tel. 01-9622665 for directions.
- BERLIN**
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, BER-
LIN, Rofenburger str. 13, 1000 Berlin 41
(Sieglinde) Bible study 10:45, worship at
12:00 and 19:00 each Sunday. Charles A.
Warford, Pastor, Tel. 030-7744470.
- BONN/KÖLN**
THE INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH
OF BONN/KÖLN, Rheinweg 59, Köln.
Worship 1:00 p.m. Calvin Hoque, Pastor.
Tel. (02234) 47021.
- BRISBES**
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH of
Brisbane, comes to you in English-
speaking, Christ-centered fellowship with an active
youth ministry located near the international
airport. Sunday School 9:30 a.m.,
Worship Service 11:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.
Longe Elizabeth 78, 1970 Weissenhof
Oppen., tel. 731.12.24. Pastor: Ulrich Doldor.
- BUDAPEST**
International Baptist Fellowship, 8 Bimbo u.
56 (main entrance Tapacsokonyu u. 7, immedi-
ately behind front entrance). 10:30 Bible
study, 6:00 a.m. Roy Reynolds, pastor.
S.S. 9:45. Worship: 10:45. Children's
Church and Nursery, Dr. B.C. Thomas,
pastor. Call 47 51 29 63 or 47 49 15 29
- BULGARIA**
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP,
Sofia, Oborova 103, Ent. B, R. A. Apt.
17. Bible study 10:00. Worship 11:00.
Tel. 447075.
- CELE/HANNOVER**
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
Friedenskirche, Remondstr. 15, Celle, SS
10:45. Worship 14:00. 30 min. Drive,
from train from Hannover. Walking dis-
tance from Celle train station. Contact Andy
Earl. Tel. 05141-36733.
- DARMSTADT**
DARMSTADT/EBERSTADT BAPTIST MISSION,
Bible study & Worship Sunday 10:30 a.m.,
Stedionstr. 10, Eberstadt, Darmstadt 22. Dr.
Brian Everett, pastor. Tel. 06187-91683
(pastor) & 06151-48702 (deacon).
- DUSSELDORF**
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Eng-
lish, Sat. 10:00, worship 11:05. Children's
church and nursery. Meets at the International
School, Lehnbergstr. 22. Dr.
D. Koerswetter, Friendly fellowship. All de-
nominations welcome. Fr. W.J. Deloy, Pas-
tor. Tel. 0211-401517.
- FRANKFURT**
INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP
Evangelical-Freikirchliche Gemeinde, Bo-
denstr. 11-18, 60300 Bad Homburg,
Germany. Sunday worship 09:45, nursery
+ Sunday school 10:00, women's circle -
Friday 09:30, Housegroups - Sunday +
Wednesday 19:30, Pastor M. Levey, mem-
ber European Baptist Convention. Declare
His glory amongst the nations.
- BETHEL INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH**,
Am Dahnberg 92, Frankfurt a.M. Sunday
worship 11:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Dr. Thomas
W. Hill, pastor. Tel. 069-549539.
- HAMBURG**
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF
HAMBURG meets at LARSA FESTHALE,
Am Feld 19, Hamburg-Ohlsdorf. Bible Study
at 11:30 & Worship at 12:30 each Sunday.
Tel. 040/820616.
- HOLLAND**
TRINITY BAPTIST S.S. 9:30, Worship 10:30,
nursery, warm fellowship, Meets at
Bloemencamp 54 in Wassenaar. Tel.
01751-78024.
- KRAKOW**
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP,
ul. Wypoczynkowa 4. First Sunday each
month, 6:00 a.m. Gustav Cieslar, coordina-
tor. Tel. 33 23 05 + 66 49 32.
- MUNICH**
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF
MUNICH, Holzer, 9 English Language Ser-
vices. Bible study 10:00. Worship Service
17:00. Pastor's phone: 690 6534.
- PARIS and SUBURBS**
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 rue de
Bonne-Nouvelle, Rue-Montmorency. An evan-
gelical church for the English speaking
community located in the western suburbs.
S.S. 9:45. Worship: 10:45. Children's
Church and Nursery, Dr. B.C. Thomas,
pastor. Call 47 51 29 63 or 47 49 15 29
- INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP**
Sofia, Oborova 103, Ent. B, R. A. Apt.
17. Bible study 10:00. Worship 11:00.
Tel. 447075.
- WUPPERTAL**
International Baptist Church, English, Ger-
man, Persian, Worship 9 p.m., Wednesday
64, Wuppertal - Randsdorf. All denomina-
tions welcome. Hans-Dieter Fround, pastor.
Tel. 02022/469384.
- ZÜRICH**
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH of Wä-
renstrasse (Zürich), 5-Schwarzenberg-
strasse 4. Worship Services Sunday wor-
ship 11:00. Tel.: 252 6222.
- EUROPEAN UNITARIAN UNIVERSALISTS**
- BRUSSELS** meet 2nd Sun. each month,
Brussels. (32) 65-36-45-70.
- COPENHAGEN** Tel.: (45) 42-89-4184.
- FRANKFURT/WIESBADEN** meet every Sun-
day at 11 a.m. International Christian Wied-
bergstr. 11, 60300 Bad Homburg, Germany.
(49) 611-822-673 or (49) 612-29-9034
even.
- GENEVA/BERN** Tel.: (41) 31-4438-08.
- HEIDELBERG** meet 2nd and 4th Sunday
each month at 13:00 at Thomkins Bar-
nards Chapel, Schwell, Switzerland.
(49) 6222-3716 or (49) 6205-14486.
- NETHERLANDS** meet 4th Sunday each
month of 11 a.m. International Home,
Renswoude, Tel. (31) 2946-1902 or
(31) 71-27-083 average.
- PARIS** the Unitarian Universalist Fellowship
of Paris meets at rue Foye de Valmes,
7 bis, rue du Pasteur Wagner, 75010 Paris
(Metro Bastille), usually the 4th Sunday of
each month. Tel: (33) 1-42-77-9677. Every-
one is welcome.
- GENERAL INFORMATION:** Write EBU c/o
Hertz, Frydenlundsgade 49, DK-2750 Væk-
sø, Denmark. Tel. (45) 42-89-4184. Uni-
tarian Universalists is a liberal religious com-
munity.
- WARSAW**
WARSAW INTERNATIONAL CHURCH, Pro-
fessor English language specialists, Sunday,
11:00 a.m. (Sept.-May), 10 a.m. (June-Aug.).
Sunday School 9:35 (Sept-May) UL,
Miodowa 21. Tel. 43-29-70.
- ZÜRICH**
INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH
English speaking, worship services, Sunday
11:00 a.m., 10:30 a.m. (Sept-May), 10:30 a.m.,
Schwarzenberg 25. Tel. (01) 262525.

Clinton

By Jeff Gert
NEW YORK — AS
a comprehensive ethics
measure for public
before it was ap-
prover altered it. Mr. Cl-
advisers altered it. Mr. Cl-
and some other officials
concerned from the requir-
discuss potential confi-
dentiality.

The deletion of the
that could have covered
and his wife, Hillary
in a firm that does busi-
ness drafting process.
The participants incl-
Clinton, close political
adviser of the govern-
Habibell, a senior part-
Clinton's law firm.

Although Mr. Clinto
on an ethics code alter-
mination and debate m-
the deletion of the con-
fidential provision for non-
and Mr. Clinton's re-
delictive — has appear-
ed before.

An ethics package, w-
wholly passed in
House of Representatives
in a 218-210 vote. The
package would have requir-
ed a broadly
category of "public ser-
vice" to be covered. It
to pay every time they
to their family's personal
information. The package
applies to anyone in a
business in which a member
of a family was emp-
loyed.

Mr. Clinton's revised
the House bill retained.
are requirement for 1
but deleted it for the
other elected officials a
potential officials in stat-
e commissions.

The version favors
Clinton, which every
officials was placed on
in the direction in 198

By Gw
NEW YORK — R
chairman of an annual r-
party's new remaini
for president. Saying
flowing Jr. had "cross
appropriate attack
Bill Clinton of Arli
The party charma
wants to neutrali-
ze Clinton's opposi-
the former Calif.
"southern polit
Mr. Clinton's pos-

An U

By How
WASHINGTON
month, about 20 reg-
ions organizations
Lyle Rock, the Ark
Governor Bill Cini
journalism microcosm

The New York Tu
Mr. Clinton and his
in a land deal with
failed savings and
Washington Post bu-
Clinton's law firm the
state business. The I
reported that Mr. C
state contract that h
convicted on cocaine

"No time drift
George Bush been su-
bit barrage of scab-
blows that can alter f
views a politician.
spent much time lo-
ing (Lew Brown Jr.'s
governor, his tenure
chairman or his wor-
king."

"There's a tremen-
Jack Nelson, Washi
body digging over E
ing about his armir-
before the invasion
"I don't think the

U.S. B

By William Dri
Washington Post S
PARIS — The Unite
used Libya on Friday
international effort
terrorism by going to
Court for protection f
of sanctions or force
over suspects in the 19
of a Pan Am jetliner.

Libya's assertions of
a U.S. State Departme
vicer, Edwin D. Willia
of Libya an outlaw sta-

Clinton Rewrote Ethics Law, Exempting Himself

By Jeff Gerth
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As governor of Arkansas, Bill Clinton backed a comprehensive ethics and disclosure law for public officials, but before it was approved by voters in 1988, Mr. Clinton and his advisers altered it so that he and some other officials were exempted from the requirements to disclose potential conflicts of interest.

The deletion of the provision that could have covered Mr. Clinton and his wife, Hillary, a lawyer in a firm that does business with the state, occurred during a private drafting process.

The participants included Mr. Clinton, close political aides and allies of the governor, and Webb Hubbell, a senior partner in Mrs. Clinton's law firm.

Although Mr. Clinton's work on an ethics code attracted wide attention and debate in Arkansas, the deletion of the conflict-of-interest provision for nonlegislators — and Mr. Clinton's role in that deletion — has apparently never been disclosed before.

An ethics package, which overwhelmingly passed the state's House of Representatives in February 1988 but stalled in the Senate, would have required legislators and a broadly defined category of "public servants" including the governor, to file a report every time they took an action or decision that might affect their family's personal finances.

The package applied to decisions involving a business or firm in which a member of the official's family was employed or a partner.

Mr. Clinton's revised version of the House bill retained the disclosure requirement for legislators, but deleted it for the governor, other elected officials and the appointed officials in state agencies and commissions.

The version favored by Mr. Clinton, which exempted these officials, was placed on the ballot at his direction in 1988 and be-

came law after it was approved by the voters that year.

One practical effect was to exempt Mr. Clinton from any possible liability for reporting in detail any actions or decisions on his part that affected the clients of his wife or her law firm.

With this language out of the legislation, Mr. Clinton also did not have to wrestle with the potentially complex legal question of which of his wife's or the firm's activities would require disclosure — a potential quagmire of complex and debatable judgments.

Mrs. Clinton has said she voluntarily refused to share in the firm's income from work for the state. But she does share in bill-

ings from clients who use the firm in their dealings with the state.

Mrs. Clinton has also commented on the difficulty of having an independent career in a small state in which her husband is the governor, and that she has tried to avoid representing clients who do business with the state.

In a statement Thursday, Mr. Clinton said:

"The reasons for dropping that particular provision had nothing whatsoever to do with possible problems for me, my wife, or her law firm, a subject which no participant recalls ever even arising in countless conversations on the ethics bill."

Mr. Hubbell, who is a friend of the Clintons, acknowledges being

involved in writing the law, but also denies shaping it to bar from public scrutiny information about Mr. Clinton's actions and the law firm's work.

The income that Mr. Clinton's wife derives from her partnership in the law firm has been a sporadic issue in previous gubernatorial campaigns and the current Democratic presidential campaign.

Mr. Clinton's opponent, former Governor Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. of California, has said that it was a conflict of interest for Mrs. Clinton to work for a firm that does business with the state.

The firm also represented a failing state-chartered savings-and-loan institution that was

owned by James B. McDougal, who was the Clintons' partner in an Ozark Mountains real estate development corporation.

Questions have been raised about a possible conflict of interest for Mr. Clinton because his administration was in charge of regulating such savings-and-loan institutions while his wife was handling legal work for Mr. McDougal's institution, and while the Clintons were in business with the man.

The Clinton campaign has argued that nothing that the governor, his wife and the law firm did was barred by Arkansas ethics laws, and that they have made public information beyond what was required by law.



Bill Clinton, left, arguing with an AIDS activist who interrupted him during a campaign speech in New York City. The protester questioned Mr. Clinton's commitment to fighting the disease, to which the candidate responded, "That's bull and I'm tired of it."

Party Chairman Scolds Brown for 'Inappropriate Attacks'

By Gwen Ifill
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ronald H. Brown, the chairman of the Democratic Party, has issued an unusual rebuke to one of his party's two remaining major candidates for president, saying Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. had "crossed the line in terms of inappropriate attacks" against Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas.

The party chairman said he wanted to maintain his neutrality but was compelled to speak out against what he described as the former California governor's "scorched-earth policy" of verbal assault on Mr. Clinton's record and character.

Former Governor Brown, responding to the chairman's remarks, said that he was not surprised at the party snub.

"I think it is understandable that he becomes overzealous in his protection of the old order," he told reporters. "Survival is the first instinct of any organization."

The party chairman's remarks on Thursday came on a day when other leading Democrats appeared to be closing ranks behind Mr. Clinton, who holds a substantial lead in delegates but has encountered a persistent unease over his candidacy among party regulars.

In addition to an endorsement from

Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa, who dropped out of the presidential campaign this month, Mr. Clinton received support from Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, who criticized former Governor Brown's proposal to institute a flat-rate tax of 13 percent.

The Brown tax plan, he said, would "put a silver bullet through the heart of Social Security."

Mr. Brown disagreed, saying that his proposal would "protect Social Security recipients."

But the closing of Democratic ranks behind Mr. Clinton and against Mr. Brown was most remarkable in the actions

of the party chairman, who has long urged party leaders to settle on a nominee early in the process so that the candidate would have more time to prepare for a general election fight.

Until Mr. Brown won the Connecticut primary on Tuesday, party leaders had appeared satisfied that they had accomplished just that.

"I've been maintaining the neutrality of the party," Ronald Brown said. "Nonetheless, when one of our candidates has crossed the line in terms of inappropriate attacks on one of our Democrats, I will speak up."

An Unknown Quantity's Trial by Fire in the Press

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Over the last month, about 20 reporters from national news organizations have descended on Little Rock, the Arkansas capital, putting Governor Bill Clinton's record under a journalistic microscope.

The New York Times has reported that Mr. Clinton and his wife, Hillary, invested in a land deal with a man who became a failed savings and loan operator. The Washington Post has reported that Mrs. Clinton's law firm has received substantial state business. The Los Angeles Times has reported that Mr. Clinton lobbied for a state contract that benefited a friend later convicted on cocaine charges.

At no time during his presidency has George Bush been subjected to a comparable barrage of scandal-type stories, the kind that can alter forever how the public views a politician. Nor have reporters spent much time looking at Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr.'s two terms as California governor, his tenure as state Democratic chairman or his work as a private lawyer.

"There's a tremendous imbalance," said Jack Nelson, Washington bureau chief of the Los Angeles Times. "I don't see anybody digging over Bush's record, or talking about his arming of Saddam Hussein before the invasion."

"I don't think there's any question the

press is beating up on Clinton day in and day out, and just about all those stories are recycled from Arkansas," he said.

To be sure, Mr. Bush has been subjected to plenty of critical reporting over the years, from the 1988 stories that depicted him as a "wimp" to his broken no-new-taxes pledge to stories documenting how administration officials continued to aid Iraq in the months before the Gulf War. And, of course, an incumbent's record is dissected and criticized every day.

But such stories tend to follow the ebb and flow of the news. Rarely is a nationally known officeholder placed under the kind of searing spotlight that, in just a few weeks, probes the most basic questions about one's personal life, finances and character.

The pattern is familiar: A newcomer bursts onto the national stage and is quickly subjected to a withering crossfire by the investigative guns of the press. It happened to Geraldine Ferraro, the Democratic vice presidential nominee, in 1984, and to Dan Quayle, Mr. Bush's running mate, in 1988. It is not clear that any public figure can withstand such scrutiny.

Mr. Clinton has been through several swings of the media pendulum since announcing his candidacy last fall. He benefited from a slew of early articles that helped position him as the front-runner, then was pummeled about allegations of adultery and draft evasion.

Much of the coverage turned favorable again as Mr. Clinton won a series of primaries and reporters expressed admiration for his campaigning skills. But once Mr. Clinton seemed on the verge of clinching the Democratic nomination, news organizations felt compelled to take another look.

"This guy has been governor of Arkansas, but to a lot of people that's as if a ship landed from outer space," said Jay Severin, a Republican political consultant. "If Bill Clinton had been director of the CIA, a congressman and ambassador to China, the media would feel less of an obligation to fill out the resume, to define him for the American public."

An incumbent president, by contrast, is presumed to be a known quantity who has already survived his trial by media fire. The press tends to dismiss previous controversies, such as questions about Mr. Bush's role in the Iran-contra scandal when he was vice president, as "old news."

Long-shot candidates such as Mr. Brown are not held to the same standard as more established rivals.

"Up until now, Brown has escaped with almost no scrutiny because people thought he was a national joke," said Mark Mellman, a Democratic poll-taker.

Only in the past 10 days have newspapers published detailed pieces criticizing Mr. Brown's tax plan, a central plank of his candidacy, though Mr. Brown may be

in for the kind of tough reappraisal that often follows political success.

Mr. Clinton said Wednesday that it would be "interesting" to count the person-hours devoted to investigating him and compare it to the scrutiny given the other Democratic candidates or Mr. Bush.

John Robert Starr, managing editor of the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette, said recent stories about Mr. Clinton had been widely known in Arkansas.

National reporters, he said, seem "more interested in writing a story than in telling the truth."

Many of the allegations remain muddled.

The New York Times story about the Clintons' investment in a land development had little resonance because the Clintons wound up losing \$68,900 on the deal.

The Los Angeles Times story about the 1985 contract awarded to Dan Lasater, a Clinton supporter, made much of Mr. Lasater's later cocaine conviction. But the state police chief said there was no pending investigation of Mr. Lasater at the time of the contract award because there was no evidence he was distributing drugs.

The Post story about Mrs. Clinton acknowledged that her law firm had long been part of the Little Rock establishment and that she generally declined her share of fees from clients with state business.

Bush Needs Less Stress, Doctor Says After Exam

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House doctor has said that three years of the presidency have put George Bush under great stress and that he needs to reduce his hectic schedule and take vacations more often.

The physician, Burton J. Lee 3d, said in an interview that Mr. Bush needed a place where he "can go for a few days of peace and quiet so his engine can come back in balance from the incredible pace that he normally keeps."

Otherwise, Mr. Bush emerged from an annual medical checkup Thursday with a declaration from his doctor that he was in "perfect health."

Dr. Lee said the president was not depressed or stressed out. He said Mr. Bush "handles stress far better than the rest of us."

Nevertheless, he said, "the stress of the job has to get to him, and it is my job to see that it does not get to him in a way that it is bothersome to him in his functioning."

In the past, questions have been raised about whether the president's occasionally tangled syntax could possibly relate to his physical state.

Reporters have often noticed that when Mr. Bush gets tired, as on long foreign trips or in the heat of campaign forays, his sentences are occasionally muddled.

As he tires, he sometimes seems to go into a kind of overdrive — the pitch of his voice rises and his gestures become more animated.

But the White House has consistently said Mr. Bush was in robust health and as recently as this week said that he was not unusually fatigued by his schedule.

In speaking out, Dr. Lee raised more openly an issue he has spoken about since he became Mr. Bush's doctor — getting his patient to relax.

The doctor said that he was becoming increasingly aware that Mr. Bush could not get away to decompress.

"It's a major problem," Dr. Lee said. "If the stress level builds up too high you start not becoming as effective as you were. It is at that point that most of us go on vacation for a while."

"My prescription is for us to try to find a place where the man can get some privacy," Dr. Lee said, adding that Mr. Bush needed to go somewhere other than Camp David, where the daily working habits are much like those of the White House.

The doctor said he was working with the White House chief of staff, Samuel K. Skinner, and other officials to find such a place.

Marlin Fitzwater, the president's spokesman, was noncommittal Friday when asked at the daily White House press briefing about Dr. Lee's recommendation.

"He thinks the doctor is a very wise man," Mr. Fitzwater said. "We don't have anything."

"Is he going to take the advice?" a reporter interrupted.

"I agree with the doctor," the spokesman replied. "I think we all need a long vacation."

"You have to get away, to relax, to get a change of pace, to let your hair down, come out in old clothes without someone taking a telephone picture of you, to be able to swear a little if you shank a shot on the golf course, and this guy does not have many opportunities to do that," Dr. Lee said.

But he also said he doubted that Mr. Bush would accept the prescription, particularly in an election year and when the country is in economic trouble.

The doctor has accompanied Mr. Bush on many of his trips to 33 foreign countries and said he had noticed that "no other world leader is subjected to a fraction of the pressure that an American president is put through."

Noting that people differ in their idiosyncrasies and reactions to everyday problems, Dr. Lee said: "World crises don't bother this fellow as much as smaller things. When you are a friend of his you can pick up on those, and that is the kind of thing you want to try to intercede to help him with."

Dr. Lee said he refused to violate the confidentiality of his role as physician and friend to Mr. Bush to provide specific examples.

The president, who will be 69 on June 12, said that his checkup at Bethesda Naval Medical Center was "perfect" and that "everything was normal."

Dr. Lee agreed, saying the results of an extensive examination were "perfect, no surprises."

AMERICAN TOPICS

Cross-Florida Canal Now a Coveted Strip

The notion of digging a canal across Florida, a shortcut for waterborne traffic between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, probably dates back to the days of the pirates. Congress authorized a government study of the idea when John Quincy Adams was in the White House 167 years ago. Excavation began in the midst of the Great Depression of the 1930s but was short-lived. The U.S. Corps of Engineers began to dig in earnest in the 1960s, but President Richard Nixon, at the urging of environmentalists, called off the project.

Today, the canal idea is moribund, but its corridor, 110 miles (about 180 kilometers) long and averaging a mile wide, is the center of debate. According to present plans, it is to become a greenbelt. Environmentalists want it insulated from development and restored everywhere possible to a natural state, which would encourage the return of wildlife that is threatened on every side by Florida's booming population.

Others contend that development already has foreclosed the possibility of a wildlife preserve extending the breadth of the state. For example, outside Ocala, the largest town adjacent to the corridor, the right-of-way passes within a stone's throw of a commercial campground, a subdivision and a mountainous landfill. Other stretches have become illegal dumps.

Fred D. Ayer, the state official responsible for managing the strip, sees it accommodating

not only environmentalists but bikers, bikers, canoeists, picnickers and ballplayers.

"I know how crowded this state is going to be 20 years from now," Mr. Ayer said, "and I believe we can accomplish something truly awesome."

Short Takes

The World Federation of Americans Abroad will hold a conference on health care for overseas citizens at 1 P.M. April 4 at the Holiday Inn in Waldorf, Germany, near Heidelberg. Admission 10 Deutsche marks (\$6), everybody welcome. Details available at WFAA, 49 rue Pierre Charron, 75008 Paris, France, telephone 331-4266-9075.

New research puts worldwide deaths from the 1918-19 influenza epidemic at 30 million people. The Washington Post reports. Previously, it was estimated at 21.5 million. The U.S. death toll was 550,000. Scientists have yet to find the virus that caused the epidemic. Mortality was highest in people 20 to 40 years old, exactly the age group that usually would be the least affected.

Too often people buy clothes without looking at the label, says Daniel Eisen of the New York School of Dry Cleaning in Manhattan. "Most people are blinded by what the garment looks like on them," he says. "If the price is right, they very often don't look at the labeling."

Federal law requires accurate labels. Buyers often discover, too late, that the label says, accurately, "Do not wash. Do not dry-clean." And mislabeling is prevalent, although it can cost manufacturers up to \$10,000 for each violation.

Arthur Higbee

House Panel Acts to End Patronage Hiring System

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a swift reaction to the House Bank scandal, a bipartisan congressional task force has agreed in principle to abolish the patronage system used for filling thousands of jobs on Capitol Hill, according to a Democratic member of the panel.

Under the accord, jobs for Capitol doorknockers, clerks, elevator operators, post office workers and others would no longer be filled by members of Congress with whom they chose — in many cases, relatives and friends.

Instead, the jobs, about 5,000 in number, would be filled through a merit system, a source said. Members' offices and committee staff would be exempt from the system.

The panel only recommends changes in the House's management, but the intensity of the current House Bank scandal will make anything they recommend politically impossible to resist. House leaders agree. Hundreds of current and former House members are accused of writing bad checks against their House bank accounts.

Legislation Seeks to Open Secret Files on JFK Killing

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Influential members of the House and Senate have introduced legislation to require public disclosure of most secret files compiled during the investigation of the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The bill was sponsored by the chairman of the Senate intelligence committee, David L. Boren, Democrat of Oklahoma, and Representative Louis Stokes, Democrat of Ohio, former chairman of the House Select Committee on Assassinations. It is expected to add hundreds of thousands of pages to the public record about Mr. Kennedy's murder.

But many experts have questioned whether these files will provide a definitive answer to the continuing worldwide controversy over whether Mr. Kennedy died as the result of a conspiracy, which has been fueled recently by the Hollywood thriller "JFK." The film alleged a far-reaching plot and high-level cover-up of it.

The bill would create an independent, court-appointed review board of five members to examine all federal records relating to Mr. Kennedy's assassination, including those of the CIA, the FBI, the Warren Commission and congressional assassination inquiry panels.

Even Russia is requested in the bill to disclose any records of the former Soviet Union's intelligence agencies concerning the assassination.

WE BUY YOUR DIAMONDS
Immediate Cash Payment
Established in the Diamond Exchange in Antwerp
Feel Free to call to: 32 3 234.24.15

Ambassador Lapel Flags jewelry-quality customized emblems
24K Gold Plated • Brilliant, True Colors • Any Flag Mix Fast Delivery Worldwide • 14 Business Days on Custom Orders
TME Co., Inc. 117 Park Lane Rd., New Milford, CT 06776, U.S.A.
Tel. (203) 354-0686 • Telex 271478 • Fax (203) 354-2786

U.S. Berates Libya for Seeking Court's Protection

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — The United States accused Libya on Friday of sabotaging international efforts to fight terrorism by going to the World Court for protection from threats of sanctions or force unless it hands over suspects in the 1988 bombing of a Pan Am jetliner.

In a hard-hitting response to Libya's assertions of intimidation, a U.S. State Department legal adviser, Edwin D. Williamson, branded Libya an outlaw state that gave

clandestine support to terrorists yet now sought help from the court, the judicial arm of the United Nations, to dodge extradition demands approved by the world community.

"This is the first example in the court's history in which a nation tried to use it to undo the work of the Security Council," Mr. Williamson told the court in The Hague.

Libya took its case to the court for an emergency ruling to block the United States and Britain from taking economic or military action

to compel the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, to turn over two intelligence agents who are believed to have orchestrated the Pan Am bombing over Lockerbie, Scotland, in which 270 people were killed.

The Security Council is expected to pass a resolution next week that would cut air links to Tripoli, ban the sale of weapons and aircraft to the country and call for the expulsion of most Libyan diplomats posted abroad.

The court heard Libya's arguments Thursday that the U.S. and

Britain were employing "illegal and arbitrary blackmail" to gain custody of the two suspects.

Libya has proposed handing over the suspects to the United Nations provided that they are not interrogated in the United States or Britain. That condition is unacceptable to Washington and London, which insist that the Libyans must stand trial in U.S. or British courts.

Mr. Williamson described the Libyan role in the Pan Am bombing as "part of a broader pattern of support for international terrorism,

not an isolated case of criminal activity."

Following the example of the British prosecutor, Alan Rodger, who addressed the court Thursday, Mr. Williamson outlined the evidence arrayed against the two Libyans and called the bombing "perhaps the most horrific example of a terrorist attack against citizens of my country in the last decade."

"The world community cannot stand idly by when a state embarks on a policy of supporting such heinous acts, as we believe Libya has done for many years," he said.

40 flights a week, come rain or shine.
JAL
Japan Airlines
A WORLD OF COMFORT
JAL operates 40 flights between Europe and Japan every week — 33 of them non-stop.

A Minor Nuclear Accident

As nuclear accidents go, the recent one in Russia was minor. But even minor reactor accidents are alarming, and this incident involved a machine of the same flawed design as the Chernobyl reactor that ran out of control in 1986.

bring all of the pressurized water reactors up to international safety standards. Beyond that, the Chernobyl disaster has generated, understandably, a fierce public opposition to further construction.

Brown's Not-So Flat Tax

Taking Jerry Brown seriously means taking his flat tax proposal seriously. Needless to say, he has made that hard to do. By being careful, the former California governor has bent a good idea out of shape.

For that good reason, Hall-Rabushka is not perfectly flat. But it is perfectly simple; the tax return would fit on a postcard. Jerry Brown borrowed some elements of Hall-Rabushka. He too would eliminate wasteful exemptions, adopt a single rate and favor saving by exempting corporate investment.

Bush Foreign Policy: Needs Improvement

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — Polls now show that Americans have more confidence in the Democrats than in President George Bush on every issue except foreign policy. A solid majority still sees him as a real professional on world affairs.

Opposed legislators who wanted to get tough, though most experts do not look good in hindsight either. Grade: F. War Against Iraq: After two weeks of confusion, a masterful job. Grade: A.



In the Dark, Groping for New Ideas

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — As people in the former Communist countries grope painfully to establish liberal democracy, voters in the established democracies are pronouncing their dissatisfaction with traditional party systems.

A Proper American Course on Democratic Israel

By Stephen Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Let us look at the hard case of American support for Israel — whether finally the United States should defer to the Jewish state's own view of the requirements of its security and national purpose because Israel is a democracy, the only democracy in its area.

but also democracy, since in conditions of peace local forces lose the excess of peril and confrontation for arbitrary rule. But suppose Israel continues to reject the land-for-peace equation. Suppose in the June elections Likud, knowing exactly what is on the line, re-elect Likud, the party of annexation.

Peace-Dividend Politics

In 1990, President George Bush and Congress agreed to cut the military budget about 20 percent in real terms over five years. Now both agree that it can safely be cut more — but how much more and what to do with the proceeds remain in dispute.

defense to domestic purposes next year; only this year is in question. The shift that the president and Republicans are resisting would not increase appropriations or the deficit; it would simply change the mix.

The Only Slightly Funny Adventures of Popeye, Part 2

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Let us continue with the adventures of Evans, Novak and Popeye. The first two are, of course, the famous American journalists. Popeye is an Israeli. But the famous journalist is confusing him with some kind of secret American agent.

To it: On March 16, Evans-Novak reported that Israel was about to sell the Chinese a missile called STAR. They said this air-to-surface missile contained American "priceless high technology."

Popeye was bought by the United States (in their first column Popeye was not even mentioned). But now they question Popeye's "full parenthood." They say that Popeye was "enhanced" by the United States with "stealthy" qualities in a "black" operation so secret that it cannot be publicly mentioned, except in an Evans-Novak column.

Other Comment

Democratic Self-Destruction

Downplaying the harm to Governor Bill Clinton in the Connecticut primary, the Democratic national committee chairman, Ronald Brown, said, "I've never known a nominee who wins everywhere, every day."

weaknesses in presidential politics is this instinct to turn on its front-runners. In every presidential primary season, beginning in 1968, opponents have cut the ultimate winner to shreds clear through to the national convention. They have done so even in situations like this year's, when it was apparent early on that the attacking loser almost surely could not himself win.

Burma: 30 Years Under an Iron Fist

By Josef Silverstein

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Thirty years ago this month, General Ne Win and the army seized power in Burma. They imprisoned members of the elected government and imposed a dictatorship. The military still rules, and there is little hope for change soon.

fits in housing, education, travel and consumer goods. In foreign policy, General Ne Win leaned toward the socialist states and away from the West. In time, he moved so far leftward that English ceased to be a language of instruction, the quality of education declined and Burma fell behind its neighbors in preparing its youth to participate in the changing world economy.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Death of a Poet

NEW YORK — Walt Whitman died last evening (March 26), at seven o'clock, at his home in Camden, New Jersey. He was nearly seventy-three years old, and for the last few days had been much weaker and taken but little nourishment.

1917: Wilson Calls Militia

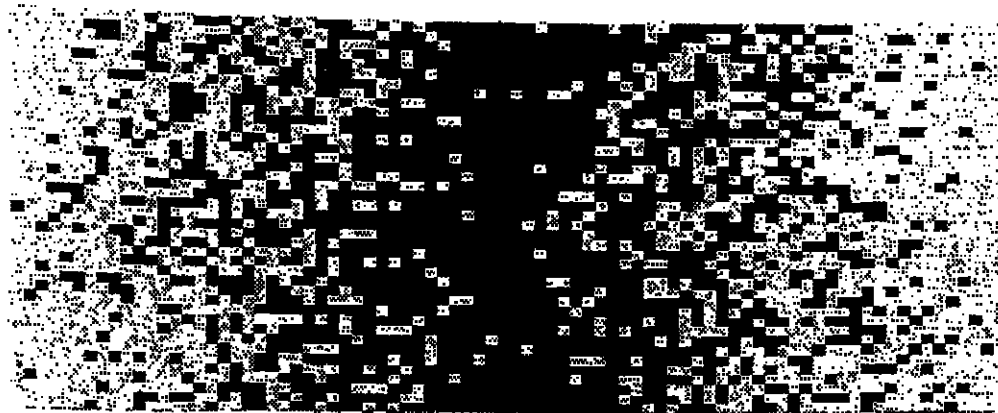
WASHINGTON — The mobilization of the National Guard goes forward without any perceptible hitch and now includes thirty-four States. The total strength of the National Guard in Federal service in September, 1916, was 143,704 men.

1942: Surprise Attack

MOSCOW — [From our New York edition:] A sea-borne Russian force has landed behind the German lines on the Murmansk coast under the protecting guns of the Red Fleet, in a surprise Arctic offensive to clear the menace the Nazi-Finnish northern flank.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen
LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher
JOHN VINOCLUR, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL A. B. KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMEYER, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor

ACROSS
1. Book
2. Fruit
3. ...
4. ...
5. ...
6. ...
7. ...
8. ...
9. ...
10. ...
11. ...
12. ...
13. ...
14. ...
15. ...
16. ...
17. ...
18. ...
19. ...
20. ...
21. ...
22. ...
23. ...
24. ...
25. ...
26. ...
27. ...
28. ...
29. ...
30. ...
31. ...
32. ...
33. ...
34. ...
35. ...
36. ...
37. ...
38. ...
39. ...
40. ...
41. ...
42. ...
43. ...
44. ...
45. ...
46. ...
47. ...
48. ...
49. ...
50. ...



'The Seine,' painted by Kelly in 1951 during his six-year stay in France.

American Back in Paris

Ellsworth Kelly's French Years, at Jeu de Paume

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Ellsworth Kelly first came to France with a camouflage unit that landed in Normandy in June 1944. Four years later, thanks to the GI Bill of Rights, he returned to Paris, along with several hundred other aspiring American artists then pouring into a city barely recovered from four years of occupation. He stayed here for six years, developing his art and failing to make his mark, and finally returned to the United States on the Queen Mary in July 1954, hoping that New York would give his work a more favorable reception. It did.

Last week he was back in Paris for the opening of his shows at the Jeu de Paume, which is presenting the work Kelly produced during those six years here, and in two galleries (Templeon and Stellar Graphics). At 8, with his diffident humor, thoughtful manner and gentle reserve, the artist might conceivably pass for a distinguished professor of classical humanities.

Kelly arrived in Paris with an admiration for Picasso and Max Beckmann and an affection for Grunewald's Isenheim altarpiece (the first thing he did upon arrival was take a train to Colmar to see it). He also ad, echoing in his ears, the voice of Herbert Read authoritatively declaring that easel painting was finished. The next stage would be a collaboration between art and architecture.

"When I came here," he said, "I loved Picasso but not realized that I didn't want to be like him. I'm not European, after all. His painting is the result of an old culture. But still, I was fascinated by everything I looked at. There was such measure and clarity. I was still still fascinated by early medieval architecture and by antiquity. But when I came here I felt I would see no more than an imitator if I followed these samples."

In fact, coming to France helped him find himself by revealing how different he was in background and outlook. "When I came here I soon grew tired of easel painting, of depiction, and I wanted something in relief space, like sculpture. And I guess my work is between painting and sculpture. I wanted my painting to be something that would not be a depiction but that would come off the wall."

ONE of the first people Kelly met was Michel Seuphor, Mondrian's spiritual heir and, through him, Jean Arp. "Seuphor became interested in my 'things,'" he said. "And he told me to come to the opening of Hans Richter's show. It was there I was introduced to Arp and, as I was fumbling with my French, he gently took my hand and asked: 'Do you want me to come to see your art, or do you want to come and see mine?'"

Kelly went to Arp's studio in Meudon with two friends. "What impressed me at that time was the work of Sophie Taeuber that he had upstairs. I liked

the anonymous quality and the modesty of the work. I had started doing the wood reliefs and, at that time, I felt I didn't want to sign the works. I wanted them to be anonymous."

This concern with anonymity, with the absence of representation and with making objects that would modestly stand in a common world also bespoke a desire for spiritual relevance in a changing context, and an acceptance of a certain ascetic self-denial in exchange for such relevance.

This Kelly at one point sought to achieve by looking for motifs and patterns in the world about him. The display of Kelly's photographs in the Jeu de Paume is particularly informative, revealing the process that led to many of his early works: patterns of chimneys on the walls of the Ile Saint-Louis, where Kelly was then living; random patterns of the glazed factory roofs in which panes had been painted over; shadows cast by the banisters on a flight of steps; lines indented into the facade on a building.

Partly because of his early interest in polypychs, he began painting works on separate panels which were then assembled on the wall. Sometimes one or more panels were made to stand out instead of being set flush. This gradually led him away from the wall to a position somewhere between painting and sculpture. Meanwhile the extreme simplicity of his forms laid an unusual stress upon the way they were presented.

"I WANTED to include the wall in the painting," he says. "This must have been a need because as you know the wall that the paintings are on. Recently a collector bought a yellow and white painting of mine, a very large painting with different shapes and put it on a red wall. That makes it something else, I told him. 'It is no longer what I intended.' So we are having a battle."

This relationship to background makes hanging the work a crucial matter: "Hanging the paintings at Templeon," Kelly observed, "I had to adjust the pitch of the angle and when I do it just right there is a certain equilibrium, a tension . . . and if it's moved even a quarter of an inch, it just falls over, it doesn't work."

Kelly's work echoes the latent philosophical assumptions of his country and his age. Within the limits this imposed upon him, he has managed to create a manner that does not fit into any school, being neither Constructivist, nor minimalist, though sharing to a certain extent in the austerity of both. The difference, it seems, is that he did not rely on any program. "I think artists just grow naturally," he says. "Their thing just unfolds."

Organized with the National Gallery of Art in Washington, the show will be in Münster, Germany, June 14-Aug. 23 and at the National Gallery Nov. 1-Jan. 24, 1993.

"Ellsworth Kelly, les années françaises, 1948-1954," Galerie Nationale du Jeu de Paume, to May 24; Galerie Daniel Templeon, 4 Avenue Marceau, Paris 16, to April 18; Stellar Graphics, 35 Rue Boileau, Paris 16, to May 20.

Postwar Art Hits Its Auction Stride

LONDON—Post-World War II art is slowly slipping into the place that used to be held by Impressionism and early-20th-century masters. This week a series of low-key sales took on a significance vastly exceeding the numbers involved. The success story was far and away Sotheby's auction of Contemporary Art, put together by its director, Hugues Joffe, who conducted it, himself.

The total fetched £1,855,900 (\$3,136,000) at Sotheby's Thursday, slight-

SOUREN MELIKIAN

ly more than the £1,823,750 netted by Impressionist and Modern art the day before, also at Sotheby's.

Above all the tone and pattern of the auctions were utterly different. The buy-in rate Thursday, just under 13 percent, was lower by half. Both departments had mounted midseason sales of limited scope. But the Contemporary sale included three works — an early Yves Klein, a red-ground Fontana and a Lucian Freud — called by Joffe "the top of the top," while the head of the Impressionist and Modern art department would have hesitated to make any such claim even in the moments of dizziest optimism.

More crucial to the outcome of the sale, the majority of the postwar works on offer, which Joffe characterized as "pleasant and affordable," were plausible. By contrast, the Impressionist and Modern drawings and pictures, seen together, added up to the most hopeless bunch of unwanted leftovers I remember seeing at Sotheby's.

THE fate of a sale is often decided in the first 15 minutes. On Thursday, the bidding for the Contemporary art was brisk from the beginning.

The first 11 lots sold without a hitch, an almost unheard-of occurrence in any field these days. A pretty little 1950 watercolor by Gustave Singier, "Péniches à Cligny," in which the barges are stylized into pure geometrical abstraction, soared effortlessly to £1,870. In an utterly different vein, Alan Davie's "Marvellous Feeling," done in 1961 in a style reminiscent of Joan Miró, was bought for £4,180 by a collector. Private buyers are having a lark these days. Freed from the exasperating feeling of being run up by auctioneers operating at the behest of speculative vendors, they go for all the important lots.

The red-ground Fontana with four slashes, considered "important" by Joffe, generated intense bidding. It was acquired by a Tokyo collector on the phone to Michel Strauss, Sotheby's expert in Impressionist and Modern art, trusted by collectors the world over. The Japanese outfit a Brussels dealer, Bernard Cats, at £110,000, less than a third of what he would have had to pay at the height of the market.

Another of the three most significant works in the auction went to a French collector, underbid by another Japanese collector. Klein's "F3," a "charged cardboard," suggestive of a close-up feminine nude, done in 1961, was described by Joffe as "a museum piece." He wistfully added, "at £82,500, this is a steal." Part of



Boudin's 'Laveuses au bord de la Touques' fetched £22,000 at Christie's.

the reason, he says, is that few people understand these charred cardboards, among which this is perhaps the most important. Most buyers would rather have one of Klein's solid blue surfaces — "composition" is hardly the word for a uniform expanse of color. Indeed, one of these went up to £121,000.

Here again the buyer was a collector, this time from Germany. Bidding over the phone, he defeated a French collector in the room. Interestingly, this was the first time the German was buying a work in one of Sotheby's auctions of Post-War II art, to use the art world's expression. He might not have been tempted two years ago, when the estimate for a work such as this would have been four times as much.

The difference in price is largely due to the collapse of Swedish speculation. Not only have some latter-day collectors gone under, such as Carl-Eric Björkstén, a hotel owner and real estate developer, but so have some of the dealers who catered for them. Björn Rostle of Stockholm went out of business last year. Others are still around but not very active on the London auction scene. So Frauzen of Stockholm, for example, who might have been drawn into the bidding two years ago, took no part this time. The market coming alive now is entirely spontaneous and healthy.

CONTRARY to a widespread belief, professionals have not deserted the scene. They fought with determination over a 1965 Fontana. Two trees are cut out in lacquered wood as part of a frame with irregular contours around an intense red surface with a dotted circle in one corner. Cats, the Brussels dealer, got it for £60,500, underbid by a colleague from

Milan. Later, another battle involved professionals. Gerhard Richter's "Mondstein," a moonlit mountain landscape, climbed to £170,500, courtesy of a Swiss dealer who wrested it from a German collector who in turn had just deterred a German dealer.

The contrast between the recurring bidding matches in the Contemporary Art sale on Thursday and the dullness of the Impressionist and Modern art sale on Wednesday, was extreme. Here again, the outcome was obvious from the beginning. By the time lot 11 had been knocked down, four items had failed to find buyers.

This was not due to a lack of interest from those attending but to the miserable

quality of much of what was being offered. A charcoal sketch by Degas of a woman who seems to have two left arms got through, only just, as it found a sympathetic soul prepared to pay £17,600 — less than the low estimate.

That a mood of cool realism now prevails could be seen in a typical early sequence in which a delightful pastel study for a seascape by Boudin in miniature size went up to £9,500, while an unattractive beach scene in brownish tones only made it to the low estimate of £4,400, with premium. The Vuillard pastel view of a bed-

room that followed adds little to the artist's reputation and was left stranded at £9,500. It is back to the old days when people who knew what they were doing looked at the picture, not just at the artist's name. On Wednesday, they let £2 of the 200 works drop dead because they were not worth bothering about.

But when a naïf landscape by the virtually unknown Dominique Paul Peyronnet came up, it did not go unnoticed. The artist was a printer who started to paint in 1920, by which time he was 48. His precise, neat lines betray his professional training and give his work a distinctive flavor, very different from that of André Bauchant or Camille Bombois, his contemporaries. Sold by the estate of Alfred Hecht, London's most celebrated framer — from the 1950s Hecht framed nearly all the works by Bacon — it was well known to art professionals. Without any hype, it made more than 50 times its high estimate as it ended its upward course at £39,100. The unidentified buyer had left a commission bid which defeated another, equally anonymous, buyer on the phone. Rumor has it that it will adorn the private collection of a famous professional.

Earlier in the week, Christie's more modest Impressionist and Modern sale had already suggested that anything worth looking at, but only that, sells. A pretty, very small riverside scene with two washerwomen by Eugène Boudin, sold for £23,000, and an interesting Léon Spillier landscape, possibly later than the 1909-10 date suggested in the catalogue, which made £22,000, can be put in that category. Of Impressionism, strictly speaking, there was hardly a trace as far as oil painting is concerned. A page has been turned in the art market.

A spontaneous and healthy market in Contemporary art is coming alive now.

ART EXHIBITIONS

LONDON

THE BRUTON ST GALLERY
MARCH 26 - APRIL 30
MAIKO OMURA
Paintings
HELEN PINKNEY
Ceramics
28 BRUTON STREET
LONDON W1X 7DB
TELEPHONE 071 498 9747
FAX 071 409 7867

ANTIQUES

EXHIBITION & SALE
JAPANESE SWORDS & FITTINGS
FLYING CRANES ANTIQUES LTD.
MARCH 25 - APRIL 2
Over 25 outstanding Samura mounted hand-forged blades (katana, wakizashi) & fittings (tsuba, kashira, tsuka-gata, etc.) in various styles (Shintoyama, shibuichi, etc.). Rare old-leaf blades & fittings by members of the KYOBU family of armor makers.
FLYING CRANES ANTIQUES LTD.
1009 Second Avenue, N.Y., N.Y. 10022
Tel: (212) 223-4800

Arts every Saturday in the I.H.T.

Next Special Report on **ARTS & ANTIQUES** April 25, 1992

For more information, please contact your nearest I.H.T. representative or Brooke Pilley, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel: 46 37 93 00. Telex: 613595

SPRING EXHIBITION
ZHU GUANG
Visions & Dreams

OPENS 9am THURSDAY 2nd APRIL
On view until 16th April
ROY MILES GALLERY
29 Bruton Street W1
071-495 4747 Mon-Fri 10am-6pm Saturday 9am-1pm

COLLECTOR'S GUIDE
Manufacture in Aubusson, France
Galerie robert four
CARPETS & TAPESTRIES
Antique & Contemporary creations from Follen - Gougan - Klee - Kozo - Laporte - Lurgat - Magritte - Modigliani - Monet - Nabis - Niki Anker - Picasso - Rousseau - Ser - Taffel - Vasarely.
Purchase & Sale Restoration - Expertise Estimations, Transport & Insurance free.
25, rue Bonaparte 75006 Paris. Tel. 33 (1) 43 29 30 50. Telex 210 568 F. Fax 33 (1) 43 26 33 95. Toll free 33 (1) 05 00 90 93.

2nd SALON DU DESSIN DE COLLECTION
17 Galleries exhibit together their collections of Fine Drawings
1 APRIL to 5 APRIL 1992
11 a.m. to 10 p.m.
HOTEL GEORGE V
Salon Vendôme, 31, avenue George V, 75008 Paris
DIDIER AARON & Co 118 Faubourg St Honoré Paris VIII 47 42 47 34
GALERIE DE BAYSER 69, rue Sainte Anne Paris II 47 03 49 87
GALERIE BELLIER 7, quai Voltaire Paris VII 42 60 74 72
HUGUETTE BERES 25, quai Voltaire Paris VII 42 61 27 91
BRAME & LORENCEAU 68, boulevard Malesherbes Paris VIII 45 22 16 89
CAILLEUX 136, Faubourg Saint Honoré Paris VIII 43 59 25 34
J. FISCHER & CH. KIENER 46, rue de Verneuil Paris VII 42 61 17 82
HABOLDT & Co 137, Faubourg Saint Honoré Paris VIII 42 89 84 63
JF & PH HELM 7, rue Louvois Paris II 40 15 97 66
GALERIE HOPKINS THOMAS 2, rue de Miroménil Paris VIII 42 65 51 05
GALERIE DE LA SCALA 68, rue La Botz Paris VIII 45 63 20 12
EMMANUEL MOATTI 77, rue des Saints Peres Paris VI 42 22 91 04
PATRICK PERRIN 178, Faubourg Saint Honoré Paris VIII 40 76 07 76
PAUL PROUTE SA 74, rue de Seine Paris VI 43 26 89 80
MICHEL SEIGOURA 11, quai Voltaire Paris VII 42 61 19 23
GALERIE DE STAEL 6, rue Royale Paris VIII 49 27 97 33
MARC VILLETTE 50, rue Sainte Anne Paris II 40 20 04 43

WALLY FINDLAY
Galleries International: New York - Chicago - Palm Beach - Paris
2, avenue Maignon - 49, avenue Gabriel, 75008 Paris. Tel: (33 1) 42.25.70.74
Tuesday - Saturday 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. - 2:30 to 7 p.m.
ARDISSONE
From 17th March to 7th April

SALON DE MARS
Stand C-5
A rare polychrome stoneware figure of a Lohan China Southern Sung Dynasty (1128-1279 A.D.) 17-1/2 inches high (43.7 cm)
THE CHINESE PORCELAIN COMPANY
822 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10021
Tel: 212/794 4881 - Fax: 212/794 4896
Oriental porcelain works of art and small bottles

GALERIE GLORIA COHEN
26, rue Bonaparte 75006 Paris
Tel: 46 34 62 00
Fax: 43 26 44 04
Inaugural Exhibition
"PAYSAGES"
From March 25 to May 31, 1992
Tuesday to Saturday, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 2:30 to 7 p.m.

AUCTION SALES

ART AUCTION
The latest news, views, people, prices, scenery and sounds.
ART & AUCTION

auktion sales
IN FRANCE
PARIS
DROUOT RICHELIEU
17, rue Drouot, 75009 Paris - Tel: (1) 48 00 20 20.
Wednesday, April 8
Room 1 at 2:30 p.m. MODERN PAINTINGS. AMBROGIANI, CHEMIARD, LAPROQUE, BREST, 24, avenue Maignon, 75008 Paris. Tel: (1) 42.68.11.30. Fax: (1) 42.68.12.67.
Room 3 at 2 p.m. BEAUTIFUL JEWELRY. PERFUME BOTTLES COLLECTION. XVIIIth and XIXth. De CAGNY, 4, rue Delessert, 75009 Paris. Tel: (1) 42.46.00.07. Fax: (1) 45 23.33.21.
Room 5 at 2:30 p.m. "LA MODE DANS L'ART" WARDROBES. Accessories, designs and fashion photographs. MILLON-ROBERT, 19, rue de la Grange-Baudieu, 75009 Paris. Tel: (1) 48.02.99.44. Fax: (1) 48.02.99.58.
Room 14 at 2 p.m. XIXth CENTURY. Interiors of Marie G. Compoint. PAINTINGS, FURNITURE AND OBJECTS D'ART. LOUDMER, 45, rue La Fayette, 75009 Paris. Tel: (1) 48.78.89.89. Fax: (1) 48.78.91.00.
Monday, April 13
Room 1 & 2 at 2 p.m. EXCEPTIONAL SET OF FABRICS, 37 TOILES DE JOUY RED LINEN SETS FROM A CHATEAU IN PARIS AREA. FOLLAIN-LE FUR, 70, avenue de Brezail, 75007 Paris. Tel: (1) 45.61.11.31. Fax: (1) 42.73.33.95.
Room 4 at 2:30 p.m. ABSTRACT, CONTEMPORARY AND MODERN PAINTINGS. G. Boudin, Chénissin, Castel, Delvaux, Erna, Fautsch, Gromme, Helion, Kupke, Lesieur, Pagan, Riopelle, Tragan, Wastol. On view at auctioneer's office from Monday 9 April to Thursday 9 April from 10 a.m. to 12 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. and Friday 10 April from 10 a.m. to 12 a.m. Exhibition at Drouot: Saturday 11 April from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Catalogue on request. FF 90. LOUDMER, 45, rue La Fayette, 75009 Paris. Tel: (1) 48.78.89.89. Fax: (1) 48.78.91.00.

YOU SAW THIS AD
So did nearly half a million potential art collectors worldwide. Shouldn't you too advertise in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE?

ECONOMI
Financial
Difficult

NEW YORK
provisional
finance, wh
a complete
realized and warns th
The reference of ec
The End of History as
the past century as it
encompassed by liberal
The new analysis with
chief economist of A
respected monthly ne
He discusses the nat
national barriers that
during the century a
collapse of the gold s
and are being pushed
mainly by new info
technology.
Mr. O'Brien got the
the one night, w
could not sleep. R
pauzes who stated a
York and the Royal In
His contribution is to r
after the failure of tim
exchange of financial
part in one Big Bang
country is the emergen
hanging back memora
he central area of th
service will be global, it
presumably, will the cr
For many observers
in terms of its attainab
suggests a rather bumpy
firm, with major bank
securities, crises fe
loss from overambitio
oil crises leading to t
strongly unattractive p
case between contras

THESE PROBLI
side is a flow of i
computerized in
the world's governmen
and rulings, over the
their money to a state
The best compromise
government working t
tensions to which the
preference for making
because, as he says, "th
agendas, which he ord
importance of the vari
At the top is protecti
army money across bot
coming after his money
the collapse of the Ba
This is also allied to
standing problems that
Not is the relations
cultural differences sep
of the two, and it de
hunts to invest deposit
one world economy w
these links, which hav
the have come under
See

CURRENCY

Cross Rates

Australian	1.52	1.52	1.52
British	1.52	1.52	1.52
Canadian	1.52	1.52	1.52
French	1.52	1.52	1.52
German	1.52	1.52	1.52
Italian	1.52	1.52	1.52
Japanese	1.52	1.52	1.52
Swiss	1.52	1.52	1.52
U.S.	1.52	1.52	1.52

Other Dollar Values

Argentine peso	1.52	1.52
Australian dollar	1.52	1.52
British pound	1.52	1.52
Canadian dollar	1.52	1.52
French franc	1.52	1.52
German mark	1.52	1.52
Italian lira	1.52	1.52
Japanese yen	1.52	1.52
Swiss franc	1.52	1.52
U.S. dollar	1.52	1.52

INTEREST

Discount Rate Depos

1 month	1.52	1.52
3 months	1.52	1.52
6 months	1.52	1.52
1 year	1.52	1.52

Key Money Rates

1 month	1.52	1.52
3 months	1.52	1.52
6 months	1.52	1.52
1 year	1.52	1.52

ECONOMIC SCENE

Financial Borders Prove Difficult to Tear Down

By Lawrence Malkin International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — And now, The End of Geography: A provocative hyperbole on the global integration of finance, which publicly wonders whether the vision of a completely borderless world of money can ever be realized and warns that much must be done before it is.

The reference, of course, is to Francis Fukuyama's best-seller, The End of History and the Last Man, which sees the history of the past century as the clash of ideologies that now have been vanquished by liberal democracy (as if that were not an ideology).

The new analysis with the derivative title is by Richard O'Brien, chief economist of American Express Bank and editor of its respected monthly newsletter.

Mr. O'Brien got the catchy handle one night when he could not sleep. Resisting scholars who snuffed at the popularizing title, he has just had his paper published by the Council on Foreign Relations in New York and the Royal Institute for International Affairs in London.

His contribution is to raise some belated but still useful questions about the facile optimism of a few years back, when barriers to the exchange of financial instruments were all supposed to come apart in one Big Bang. He writes:

"The glorious end-of-geography prospect for the close of this century is the emergence of a seamless global financial market, bringing back memories (for those with long memories) of the free-capital area of the late 19th century. Barriers will be gone, service will be global, the world economy will benefit and so, too, presumably, will the customer, being offered global choice.

For many observers this prospect is somewhat utopian, at least in terms of its attainability. A more sober look at the crystal ball suggests a rather bumpy road: intense competition among financial firms, with major bankruptcies, forced mergers followed by massive shakeouts, crises for customers and producers alike, repeated losses from overambitious investment in new technologies, financial crises leading to the socialization of losses (a la S&L's) and seemingly intractable problems in reconciling fundamental differences between contrasting financial systems.

THESE PROBLEMS arise from a basic conflict. On one side is a flow of fungible money surging across borders via computerized telecommunications. Against them stand the world's governments, who are unlikely to preside "actively and willingly, over their own demise" by yielding control over their money to a stateless marketplace.

The best compromises, Mr. O'Brien argues, can be reached by governments working through the paucity of international organizations to which they already belong. He does not hide his preference for making central banks the principal negotiators, because, as he says, "that's where the money is."

At the top is protecting the consumer as he strays into unfamiliar territory across borders, or controlling unpoliced institutions coming after his money; the urgency of this lies no farther than the collapse of the Bank of Commerce & Credit International. This is also allied to coordinating financial regulation, a long-standing problem that often founders on national prerogatives.

Next is the relationship between business and banks: Deep cultural differences separate the German and Japanese practice of linking the two, and the American prohibition against allowing banks to invest depositors' money in their own ventures. A more open world economy would force out more information about these links, which have supported growth in both countries. But they have come under fire in Japan's financial scandals and in

See BORDERS, Page 9

Trade With East Daunts Even Germans

By Richard E. Smith International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The collapse of Eastern Europe's trade with Germany, its most important partner, is certain to worsen over the next year, economists and bankers say.

This trend, they say, will complicate the East European nations' attempts to get their economies on their feet. Many politicians had hoped that the industrial countries, and Germany in particular, could help lift the struggling Eastern economies by buying their products.

But the Ost-Ausschuss, a private-sector research institute in Cologne that specializes in East European matters, said German exports to the area plummeted 29 percent, to 37.9 billion Deutsche marks (\$22.8 billion), in 1991 and imports slumped 10 percent, to 32.9 billion DM.

The figures show clearly that even German exporters, long the most experienced and interested in Eastern Europe, are nervous about the region's uncertain regulations, infrastructure and currencies.

"You will not see a major improvement in trade until the area's general economic health improves and this process cannot be forced from the outside" said Heinz Vortmann, economist with the German Institute for Economic Research in Berlin.

"These countries will have trouble with trade for at least several years because their ability to pay for imports is so unclear," said Inge Weidig, economist with Prognos AG in Basel.

The problem was highlighted this week when German officials announced the Russian government has not yet agreed to provide guarantees for an additional 5 billion DM in imports from Germany.

Jobless Wave in Russia Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches MOSCOW — Unemployment in Russia is expected to soar this year as a wave of bankruptcies sweeps the country's inefficient industrial sector, officials at the Russian Ministry of Labor and Employment said Friday.

"There have been no bankruptcies so far," First Deputy Minister Vladimir Kosmarsky said, "but they will start in the summer, and as soon as this begins the situation on the labor market will change dramatically."

Mr. Kosmarsky said about 70,000 people in Russia had so far applied for assistance from the ministry and some 18,000 were currently receiving unemployment benefits.

"We forecast six million people will apply for benefits by the end of the year and about two million will receive benefits," he said. This would bring unemployment to around 2 percent, low by Western standards but high compared with the former official levels under the Soviet Union. (Reuters, APX)

climbed 11 percent last year. German imports from Czechoslovakia climbed 15 percent. But virtually everywhere else the numbers are discouraging and the prospects more so.

Prognos AG predicted in a study a few weeks ago that the successor states of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia look unlikely to resume growth as a group until after the turn of the century.

On a purely economic plane, trade with the East is a relatively modest consideration for Germany, the world's largest exporter. The East accounted for only 5.6 percent of Germany's overall exports and 5.2 percent of its imports last year.

But the area is of growing importance to German politicians, who fear that Eastern Europe could pose serious geopolitical problems if ailing economies spawn social unrest.

As a result, economists expect Bonn to keep pushing for quick entry into the European Community by Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia and for broader world economic support of the Soviet successor states.

In a typical move, German government officials announced Friday in Berlin that a cooperation council had been formed with the Ukraine to deepen economic relations.

U.S. Income And Spending Post Big Gains

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — In a sign the U.S. economy is rebounding, personal income jumped 1.1 percent in February, its biggest gain in more than three years, and consumer spending climbed 0.9 percent, the government said Friday.

But Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady warned economic growth could falter, as it did last summer, if the Federal Reserve Board did not foster growth in the money supply.

The 1.1 percent rise in incomes, to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$4.97 trillion — the biggest increase since a 1.3 percent jump in January 1989 — boosts chances for reviving consumer participation in a recovery.

The report also showed January's revised 0.2 percent drop in incomes was a bit steeper than the original 0.1 percent estimate.

Personal spending increased by 0.9 percent in both January and February to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$4.03 trillion, the Commerce Department said.

Those were the strongest back-to-back monthly increases since spending rose 0.9 percent in February and March last year. The department revised the January figure upward from a 0.2 percent rise.

Mr. Brady blamed Fed monetary policies for recent economic weakness. He said the economy could falter if the central bank fails to provide enough money to sustain the embryonic rebound, and repeated a call from the administration for the Fed to cut interest rates.

"One only has to remember back to last December to appreciate the positive effect on all Americans of that month's sharp reduction in the discount rate," he said in remarks prepared for delivery to the U.S. Savings Bond Committee.

"By contrast, in the summer of '91, the growth of the money supply was allowed to slow, and the economy faltered," he said. "If that happens again in the spring or summer of 1992, the recovery will be threatened and an opportunity lost."

Until last fall, the Fed had been nudging interest rates down incrementally to stimulate the economy. But as the economy appeared to grow weaker, it slashed the discount rate by a percentage point, to 3.5 percent, the lowest level in more than 25 years.

Manly Schaja, an economist with Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp. in New York, said the strong spending boost in January and February would boost gross domestic product for the first quarter.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

Fear and Losses in the Auto Industry In the Showroom, the Thrill Is Gone — So Is the Profit

By Matthew L. Wald New York Times Service

BRONXVILLE, N.Y. — Step into Dwight W. McGuirk's Ford showroom these days, and he will tell you that like lots of auto dealers, his mark-up over invoice is \$500 at most and sometimes as little as \$200.

The number is so small — and sales have been so slow lately that it is a monthly scramble for Mr. McGuirk to finance the \$3 million worth of cars and trucks on his lot, pay his three salesmen and keep the roof over his showroom from leaking.

In fact, he cannot do it all even though what he pays for his cars and trucks is slightly less than the much-talked-about "invoice price" that many car buyers believe is the dealer's cost.

When it rains hard, the water trickles onto a patch of plastic draped on the hood of a blue Taurus sedan parked near the American flag.

"It's tough, real tough," said Mr. McGuirk, whose father bought Smith-Cairns Ford in this suburb north of New York City in 1961, and where Mr. McGuirk, 36, has worked for 16 years.

His sister Amy, the office manager, watching him dash from the showroom to the lot to the service shop to the body shop and back, has a name for the mode in which he tries to steer the dealership through this recession. She calls him "the mad jogger."

While customers often feel the deck is stacked against them when they enter a car dealership, many dealers like Mr. McGuirk run small businesses trying to survive on shrinking margins and struggling with the mistakes and mandates of Detroit and the seething moods of consumer spending.

In Mr. McGuirk's view, the deck is stacked against him. To dealers, the world is a hostile place, strewn with printouts that tell customers what the dealer pays for a car, which some shoppers brandish like weapons, filled with trade-ins that break down almost instantly and besieged by vandals who steal everything from radios to cup holders.

Detroit's Big Three automakers rolled up their worst losses in history last year, and 1,600 car dealers, almost 7 percent, closed their doors. The National Automobile Dealers Association estimated that most dealerships lost money last year on new-car sales.

But with the economic recovery uncertain, competition among the 23,500 survivors seems more intense. People do not have as much to spend, and everyone, including the dealers, say the fun has gone out of buying a new car.

Mr. McGuirk's repair shop is profitable but costly. He recently bought a \$35,000 computer for repairs, the most expensive thing he has ever bought, he said. While the place still looks like a repair shop — tools, lifts and pin-up pictures — it is actually a room where computers interrogate computer chips under the hood. The best mechanics spend 10 days a year in school, learning the intricacies of electronics.

Chrysler, Hurting for Cash, Sells Off More of Mitsubishi TOKYO — Chrysler Corp. has sold nearly half its remaining stake in Mitsubishi Motors Corp. for about \$205 million, the two companies said Friday.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates for various international currencies.

Other Dollar Values

Table showing values for various currencies like Australian dollar, Canadian dollar, etc.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, 180-day, and 360-day forward rates.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Table showing interest rates for various Eurocurrency deposits.

Key Money Rates

Table showing key money rates for various financial instruments.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table showing Asian dollar deposits for various banks and currencies.

Deng on Markets: If They Don't Work, Close Them

HONG KONG — China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, has said his country should push ahead with experimental stock markets and can close them if they prove to be a mistake, an official newspaper has reported.

"Securities, stock markets — whether they are good or not, risky or not, exclusive to capitalism or not, remains to be seen," the Shenzhen Special Zone Daily quoted Mr. Deng as saying.

"But we must try," he said, "to go further if they prove to be right in one to two years, or if wrong, just shut them down."

Advertisement for Herald Tribune subscription, featuring 'TWO EXTRA MONTHS FREE' and 'SAVE UP TO 50%' with a coupon form.

Vertical advertisement for Stride, featuring a large image of a shoe and the text '1 Stride'.

Emphatically, Bundesbank Official Rules Out a Rapid Rate Reduction

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — A senior official at the Bundesbank said Friday that there was no chance of a cut in German interest rates now because of high bank lending, strong monetary growth and big budget deficits.

"The discussion about rate cuts in Germany is thoroughly lacking foundation," said Johann Wilhelm Gaddum, a Bundesbank board member, in a speech prepared for delivery to an investment symposium in Berlin. His comments were made available by the Bundesbank in Frankfurt.

Domestic credit growth and monetary expansion, spurred by the demand boom after German unification, were running at excessively high rates, Mr. Gaddum said. The extent of "economic difficulties" in the aftermath of unification exceeded the Bundesbank's own projections, he said.

Mr. Gaddum's speech followed comments by other Bundesbank leaders this week on the need for a restrictive credit policy. Previously, many financial analysts had predicted the German central bank would be able to cut rates by the third quarter of the year.

Germany's policy of tight credit to squeeze out inflation has caused other EC countries to keep their rates high, exacerbating their attempts to pull out of recession or stagnation.

But Helmut Haase, governor of the state central bank of Lower Saxony, said this week that the Bundesbank would not let itself be pushed into a tradeoff

between economic growth and a stability-oriented policy, by either national or European politicians.

And the Bundesbank's vice president, Hans Tietmeyer, said the current rate of monetary expansion meant there would not soon be a cut in German interest rates. The Bundesbank this week said M3 money stock rose an annualized 8.5 percent in February, compared with a fourth-quarter 1991 base. That followed a 9 percent increase in January. The 1992 target is for growth of between 3.5 and 5.5 percent. Inflation in Western Germany is expected to have topped 4.5 percent this month, after 4.3 percent in February.

When the Bundesbank raised the discount rate to 8 percent and the Lombard rate to 9.75 percent in December, the move was regarded as the last in the current economic cycle. To help the slowing German economy the Bundesbank's next monetary step would be to cut rates around the middle of the year, market forecasts said then.

But analysts, citing several labor wage deals exceeding last year's 7 percent average, as well as money and price growth, now say chances for a cut in key German interest rates are receding. "There is no chance of a cut until shortly before the end of this year," said Josef Diemer, senior bond dealer at BHF Bank AG.

Some even see the balance swinging towards another rise in official rates.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Springer To Cut 11% Of Its Staff

The Associated Press

HAMBURG — Axel Springer Verlag AG, the German media giant that has been hit by falling profits, said Friday it would cut 11 percent of its work force over two years.

The company said the cut of 1,400 of the company's current 12,620 employees was part of a plan to reduce operating costs by 16 percent. Some of the cuts will be by layoff and some by attrition.

Net profit at Springer, which controls the Bild Zeitung, Die Welt newspapers, broadcast stations and publishing houses, sank below 22 million Deutsche marks (\$13.2 million) in 1991, down from 65 million DM in 1990. The fall was attributed to competition and high start-up costs in Eastern Germany.

Last year, Springer closed several costly operations, including Claro, a tabloid in Spain, and Der Morgen, a Berlin-based newspaper.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Paribas Pessimistic On Outlook for 1992

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Compagnie Financière de Paribas expects to make hefty loan-loss provisions this year because of the poor economic outlook for companies in France and Britain, its chairman, André Levy-Lang, said Friday.

"The trend in the first few months of 1992 in France has not been good because demand is not there, investment is not there and we don't see signs of a recovery," Mr. Levy-Lang said. "We are not expecting an improvement in risks in France in 1992 and can't exclude a deterioration."

The company also has been hit by the recession in Britain, particularly in real estate, where its subsidiary Compagnie Bancaire is active.

Mr. Levy-Lang was speaking at a news conference, in which he presented the company's results for 1991. The financial and industrial holding company's final net attributable loss for 1991 was 184 million francs (\$32.5 million), reflecting a

surge in provisions for bad and doubtful loans.

Paribas had a 2.54 billion franc profit in 1990.

Shares of Paribas dropped 15.60 francs, to end at 385.20 francs.

The final results for 1991 barely differed from provisional results announced in January, which showed a 200 million franc loss for 1991.

After the provisional results were announced, a unit of the Standard & Poor's Corp. credit-rating agency put Paribas on its CreditWatch list of issuers whose ratings may change.

Mr. Levy-Lang said it was possible Paribas' ratings could be lowered, but "we think that such a development would not have a marked negative effect on our activity."

Paribas raised provisions last year to 9.5 billion francs from 5 billion francs in 1990.

In 1991, there was a special provision of 2.8 billion, most of which was for exposure to loans made by the Paribas Suisse unit.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Preceding Close	Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	124.70	125.80	-0.72
Brussels	Stock Index	5,768.94	5,770.44	-0.21
Frankfurt	DAX	1,711.85	1,718.82	-0.44
London	FTSE 100	2,447.88	2,472.20	-0.98
Madrid	General Index	256.71	254.42	+0.89
Paris	CAC 40	1,893.54	1,894.79	-0.10
Stockholm	Stock Index	1,085.51	1,086.89	-0.01
Vienna	Stock Index	470.44	470.97	-0.11
Zurich	SBS	840.50	844.00	-0.54

Benetton Profit Rose 24% in 1991

Reuters

MILAN — Benetton Group SpA said Friday that consolidated net profit for 1991 rose 23.6 percent, to 1,648 billion lire (\$132 million).

Revenue at Benetton, known for its colorful clothes and controversial advertising campaigns, climbed 12 percent to more than 2.3 trillion lire. The company, which is 80 percent owned by the Benetton family, raised its dividend to 300 lire per share from 250 in 1990.

A recent ad campaign, giving prominence to a photograph of a dying AIDS patient, touched off a furor on both sides of the Atlantic. Several countries banned the ads.

COPTERS: Russian Heavy-Lift Aircraft Find Niche in Asia and West

(Continued from page 1)

material to aid from field operations, Mr. Lloyd said.

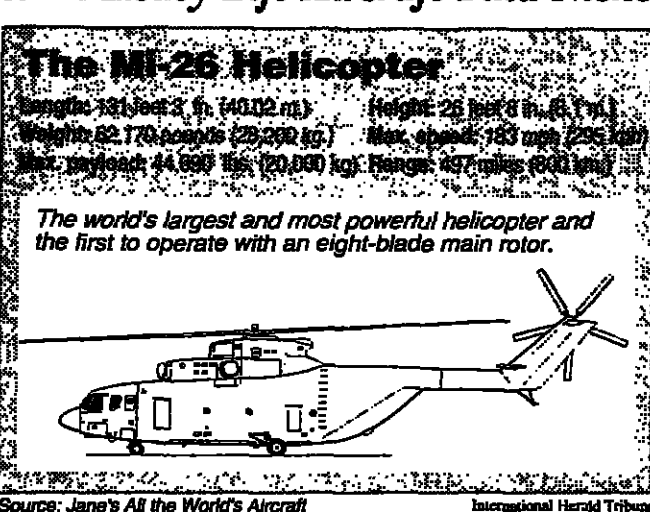
Cost may also be a factor. Mr. Lloyd refused to disclose specific prices, but he said the leases were "price-competitive, though not dumping prices." But Western analysts and operators of Western heavy-lift helicopters complain that the Russian aircraft are being offered abroad at artificially low prices.

"It's basically the same thing as dumping U.S. military aircraft on the market," said Roy Simmons, executive vice president of Columbia Helicopters Inc. of Aurora, Oregon, "only these aircraft are subsidized by a foreign government."

Western pilots who have flown the twin-engine KA-32 praise its dual coaxial main rotor, which provides stability when hovering or lifting loads on an external line. Conventional helicopters have a single main rotor and normally need a smaller rotor on the tail to prevent them from spinning.

The Mi-26 can carry up to 20,400 kilograms (44,990 pounds) in its hold, or 18,000 kilograms externally. The KA-32 can carry an underslung load of nearly 3,000 kilograms at sea level or an internal load of 4,000 kilograms.

The KA-32s face competition from some Western helicopters, depending on the task, analysts said.



The nearest competitor to the Mi-26 is the Sikorsky CH-53E Super Stallion, made by a division of United Technologies Corp., which can carry an internal payload of about 13,600 kilograms or an external load of 14,500.

Several KA-32s are on lease to Western companies, such as Heliswiss AG of Switzerland, and Vancouver Island Helicopters of Sidney, British Columbia, which use them for logging and construction work.

For the Kamov Helicopter Scientific & Technology Co., the Russian state-owned designer of the

ments of the republics had "practically stopped" ordering helicopters from the company.

He would not give current or past production figures.

But Mr. Mikheyev said that use of the KA-32 for logging and oil exploration was "a very good example" of how a successful path could be found for converting the military sector of the Soviet aerospace industry to civilian use.

Executives of Western aerospace companies said that Russian design bureaus, such as Kamov, are short of capital and need joint ventures with Western firms to gain hard currency, consumer acceptance and airworthiness certification in foreign countries.

Kamov has signed agreements with Rolls-Royce PLC of Britain and Allison Gas Turbine, a division of General Motors Corp. of the United States, to buy engines for two new helicopters it is developing for export as well as for sale in the former Soviet republics.

François David, corporate vice president for international affairs of Aerospatiale, the French aerospace giant, said the company was considering forming a joint venture with Kamov to design and manufacture helicopters.

He said, however, that while Aerospatiale wanted to proceed, Kamov was short of money and "wants us to finance their half of the project."

BORDERS: Hard to Tear Down

(Continued from first finance page)

Germany are unlikely to survive an expansion of European stock trading without closer scrutiny.

Of high importance but less difficulty are arranging clearance and settlement procedures across borders and harmonizing accounting standards. Of lesser importance are the complex problems of international deposit insurance, adequate capital for banks, and the politics of bringing down barriers separating banks, insurance companies and securities houses that have long been protected by national laws, nowhere more than in the United States.

And finally come technical problems that must be resolved if the financial map is redrawn: reorganizing stock exchanges to allow free access, regulating derivative products such as options and fu-

tures, protecting personal and private data, and preventing money laundering.

Mr. O'Brien is by no means sure that the political will and skill exist to accomplish all this.

What he does not address is whether the natural forces of the market are preferable to the stability of a system of rules that maintain currency values.

He conceded that "controlled systems that have not innovated have also shown the strongest economic performance," such as post-war Bretton Woods agreements. But he argues it is impossible to stuff the technology that makes such systems obsolete back into the bottle, and the only question is not whether the world financial system continues to tear down its geographical barriers, but whether it does so in a way to minimize the risks of inevitable change.

Very briefly:

- Petrofina SA, the Belgian oil giant, delayed the release of its 1991 earnings statement until next week because auditors had not finished reviewing its accounts; the statement had been due out Friday.
- Portugal will ask the European Community for 100,000 tons of cheap grain to feed its starving livestock, after a drought ravaged its winter grain crop, an agriculture ministry official said.
- KLM Royal Dutch Airlines NV said talks on cooperation with the Hungarian airline Malev were at an exploratory stage, denying a local press report that the Dutch airline would bid for a stake in Malev.
- The Danish Energy Agency raised its estimate of Danish oil reserves by 22 percent and of natural gas reserves by 17 percent as a result of recent new finds and improved production techniques.
- European Community governments have agreed to make anti-dumping duties on imports of polyester yarn from Turkey, Taiwan, Indonesia, India and China permanent, EC officials said.
- The Association Tripartite Bourse said proposals for an electronic securities dealing system to replace Switzerland's open outcry trading have been completed and will be submitted to the Swiss stock exchanges.
- Swedish gross national product will post no growth this year and will grow only 0.8 percent in 1993, KI, a state-sponsored think tank, forecast.
- Eurobatterie SpA reported a 1991 consolidated net loss of 976 million lire (\$782,000), compared with a net profit of 9.5 billion lire a year earlier.

Iberia's Loss Grows to \$490 Million

Reuters

MADRID — Spain's state-owned airline, Iberia, exacerbated its unprofitability in 1991, recording group pretax loss of 51.32 billion pesetas (\$490.7 million), the chairman of the company that owns it said Friday.

Javier Salas, chairman of Instituto Nacional de Industria, said the carrier, whose full name is Iberia Líneas Aereas de España SA, was hit hard early in 1991 by plunging air traffic due to the Gulf War. He also said that Spain's comparatively steep inflation rate and the peseta's strength against foreign currencies pushed operating costs sharply higher.

The Iberia group, which includes Chile's Ladeco and Venezuelan Inter-nacional de Aviación (Viasa), had a 26.11 billion peseta loss in 1990.

NASDAQ

Friday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 P.M. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
12	100	100	AA						100	
12	100	100	AB						100	
12	100	100	AC						100	
12	100	100	AD						100	
12	100	100	AE						100	
12	100	100	AF						100	
12	100	100	AG						100	
12	100	100	AH						100	
12	100	100	AI						100	
12	100	100	AJ						100	
12	100	100	AK						100	
12	100	100	AL						100	
12	100	100	AM						100	
12	100	100	AN						100	
12	100	100	AO						100	
12	100	100	AP						100	
12	100	100	AQ						100	
12	100	100	AR						100	
12	100	100	AS						100	
12	100	100	AT						100	
12	100	100	AU						100	
12	100	100	AV						100	
12	100	100	AW						100	
12	100	100	AX						100	
12	100	100	AY						100	
12	100	100	AZ						100	
12	100	100	BA						100	
12	100	100	BB						100	
12	100	100	BC						100	
12	100	100	BD						100	
12	100	100	BE						100	
12	100	100	BF						100	
12	100	100	BG						100	
12	100	100	BH						100	
12	100	100	BI						100	
12	100	100	BJ						100	
12	100	100	BK						100	
12	100	100	BL						100	
12	100	100	BM						100	
12	100	100	BN						100	
12	100	100	BO						100	
12	100	100	BP						100	
12	100	100	BQ						100	
12	100	100	BR						100	
12	100	100	BS						100	
12	100	100	BT						100	
12	100	100	BV						100	
12	100	100	BW						100	
12	100	100	BX						100	
12	100	100	BY						100	
12	100	100	BZ						100	
12	100	100	CA						100	
12	100	100	CB						100	
12	100	100	CC						100	
12	100	100	CD						100	
12	100	100	CE						100	
12	100	100	CF						100	
12	100	100	CG						100	
12	100	100	CH						100	
12	100	100	CI						100	
12	100	100	CJ						100	
12	100	100	CK						100	
12	100	100	CL						100	
12	100	100	CM						100	
12	100	100	CN						100	
12	100	100	CO						100	
12	100	100	CP						100	
12	100	100	CQ						100	
12	100	100	CR						100	
12	100	100	CS						100	
12	100	100	CT						100	
12	100	100	CV						100	
12	100	100	CW						100	
12	100	100	CX						100	
12	100	100	CY						100	
12	100	100	CZ						100	
12	100	100	DA						100	
12	100	100	DB						100	
12	100	100	DC						100	
12	100	100	DD						100	
12	100	100	DE						100	
12	100	100	DF						100	
12	100	100	DG						100	
12	100	100	DH						100	
12	100	100	DI						100	
12	100	100	DJ						100	
12	100	100	DK						100	
12	100	100	DL						100	
12	100	100	DM						100	
12	100	100	DN						100	
12	100	100	DO						100	
12	100	100	DP						100	
12	100	100	D							

Seoul Opens Stock Market

Unexpected End to Curbs on Foreigners

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SEOUL — Seeking to boost its flagging equity market and surprising its financial industry, South Korea said Friday it would remove all restrictions on foreign investment in stocks in July.
Analysts said the liberalization was unlikely to spur a stampede to the market, which foreign investors view as small and immature. The market has lost about 35 percent of its value since September 1989. On Friday, the Korean composite stock index rose 5.68 points, or almost 1 percent, to 617.38.
The changes would allow foreigners to own 100 percent of Korean companies. Currently, foreign companies can own no more than a total of 10 percent of any company and individual investors are limited to 3 percent stakes in any corporation.
In January, the ministry said foreign investors could for the first time take direct, but limited, stakes in Korean companies. Prior to that, foreign investors had to use investment vehicles such as the Korea Fund, a mutual fund set up by the government. The reaction to the partial lifting of restrictions in January generated less foreign investment than the government had sought.

The market liberalization measures were more radical than the initial agreement between South Korea and the United States at a bilateral financial talks in Washington earlier this month. Seoul said at the time it agreed to expand the ceiling on individual stakes to 5 percent from 3 percent.
Securities firms and banks expressed shock at the measures, published in local newspapers Friday.
"This is well beyond our expectation," said Huh Ui Do, a market analyst with Daewoo Securities Co. "We're concerned about the possibility that foreigners might take over management rights of many local firms."
A possible benefit from the liberalization, analysts said, would be that inflows of foreign capital would pull down South Korea's high interest rates and lower the financial costs of local companies.
The measures announced Friday also included a lengthening of the maturities of certificates of deposit and call loans issued by foreign banks, their main tools for raising South Korean won to conduct business here.
(Bloomberg, AFP)

Apple Joins Hongkong Bank Parent

Sharp in Venture

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Apple Computer Inc. and Sharp Corp. of Japan confirmed Friday that they had entered into a long-term partnership to develop a new generation of personal-computer devices.
The companies plan to merge Apple's computer software and hardware expertise with Sharp's experience in making small electronic devices that display information on liquid-crystal screens.
John Sculley, Apple's chairman and chief executive, outlined in January a vision for creating "personal digital assistants." These pocket-sized electronic devices would combine the functions of today's personal computers with those of tiny consumer electronics devices such as pocket organizers.
If the devices were hooked up to a wireless communications system, they could allow link-ups with news reports, stock prices and other information available from computer databases. They also could take the place of portable phones.
Sharp, which was a pioneer in pocket-size electronic organizers with its Wizard product, also is the leading maker of advanced flat TV screens, called active matrix.
Apple already has a relationship with Sony Corp., another Japanese consumer electronics giant. Sony is making one of the three models of Apple's new PowerBook line of notebook-size portable computers. But Mr. Sculley has said several times the Tianjin one will be integrated and produce a variety of things.

ry listings, but they said the idea sounded workable.
"It's largely neutral," said Stella Fung, a banking analyst at Citicorp Vickers, "but it serves to remove some uncertainty" over whether HSBC would delist locally and move to London after the merger.
One source said a primary listing in London could enable HSBC to raise funds for the takeover as well as help it move its primary business to London.
Details of what HSBC is contemplating are scarce, and there has been much speculation that the holding company, whose top executives are nearly all British, would leave Hong Kong before the colony returned to Chinese rule in 1997.
HSBC shifted its legal domicile to London last year, but its chairman, William Farves said Thursday that it would continue to operate in Hong Kong indefinitely and that the move was commercial and not political.
(Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

Investor's Asia

Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng	515	495	505	500	-5
Singapore Straits Times	1,400	1,380	1,390	1,385	-5
Tokyo Nikkei 225	2,500	2,450	2,480	2,470	-10

Exchange	Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	515	495	505	500	-5
Singapore	Straits Times	1,400	1,380	1,390	1,385	-5
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	2,500	2,450	2,480	2,470	-10

Country	Composite	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
South Korea	Composite	622.71	604.27	607.25	617.38	+10.13
Taiwan	Weighted Price	4,847.35	4,782.54	4,802.52	4,802.52	0
Malaysia	Composite	1,068.11	1,058.00	1,065.00	1,065.00	0
Indonesia	Stock Index	2,775.00	2,760.00	2,775.00	2,775.00	0
New Zealand	NYSE-100	1,412.00	1,393.00	1,410.00	1,410.00	0
Bangkok	Market Index	1,797.00	1,793.00	1,797.00	1,797.00	0

Sources: Reuters, AFP
International Herald Tribune

Motorola to Build Factory in China

The Associated Press
HONG KONG — Motorola Inc. is planning to build a \$120 million factory in northern China to produce computer chips, cellular phones and other products, it was disclosed Friday.
Pancy Wu, a Motorola spokeswoman in Hong Kong, said Motorola (China) Electronics Ltd. would be a wholly owned subsidiary. The plant will be built on a 25-acre (10-hectare) plot in the economic and technical development area of the northern port of Tianjin.
The factory is the latest in a series of investments in China by foreign companies. Foreign investment jumped 76.9 percent in the first 10 months of last year, to \$4.96 billion, and is expected to rise this year. The official China Daily reported Friday that Chi-

na's State Council, the cabinet, had approved the factory earlier this week.
Mrs. Wu said the factory would make electronic components and equipment, including semiconductors, radio paging systems, cellular phones and computer software. She said they would be sold locally and abroad.
Although the China Daily said most of the products would be exported, U.S. companies investing in China are increasingly hoping to develop the China market.
"This is a completely different concept compared to our other operations in Asia," Mrs. Wu said. "Our factories in Seoul, Manila and other places specialize in producing one line of business, such as semiconductors. The Tianjin one will be integrated and produce a variety of things."

IBM Japan's Profit Flags

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — A flagging mainframe computer market and price competition combined to slash IBM Japan Ltd.'s current profit by 32.9 percent in 1991, the company's president said Friday.
International Business Machines Corp.'s Japan unit said current profit, essentially pretax income, was 103.52 billion yen (\$775.7 million), down from 154.38 billion yen in 1990. Net profit fell 31.8 percent, to 65.5 billion yen. Sales fell 4.5 percent, to 1.27 trillion yen.
Takeo Shima, the unit's president, said the problem was not products, but slowness in meeting customer needs. "1991 was supposed to be Year One of our service era, but unfortunately the effects of this haven't been seen," he said. While hardware sales fell in 1991, software revenue showed strong growth.
(Reuters, AFP)

Very briefly:

- Tokyo stocks hit a five-year low, with the 225-share Nikkei average falling 248.50 points, to 19,636.99, as traders sold shares of companies whose profits are expected to plunge in the financial year ending Tuesday.
- The Adelaide News, Australia's last afternoon daily and the newspaper used by Rupert Murdoch to start building his News Corp., closed after several years of losses; Mr. Murdoch had sold the paper in 1987.
- Nissio Iwai Corp. is to open an office in Phnom Penh next week to oversee an offshore oil project, becoming the first major Japanese trading company to return to Cambodia, a company spokesman said.
- Nissan Motor Co.'s president, Yutaka Kume, 70, will become chairman and relinquish his current post to Yoshifumi Tsuji, 64, a former production engineer.
AP, Reuters, AFP

AMEX

Friday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

High	Low	Open	Close	Change
74	73	74	74	0
75	74	75	75	0
76	75	76	76	0
77	76	77	77	0
78	77	78	78	0
79	78	79	79	0
80	79	80	80	0
81	80	81	81	0
82	81	82	82	0
83	82	83	83	0
84	83	84	84	0
85	84	85	85	0
86	85	86	86	0
87	86	87	87	0
88	87	88	88	0
89	88	89	89	0
90	89	90	90	0
91	90	91	91	0
92	91	92	92	0
93	92	93	93	0
94	93	94	94	0
95	94	95	95	0
96	95	96	96	0
97	96	97	97	0
98	97	98	98	0
99	98	99	99	0
100	99	100	100	0

High	Low	Open	Close	Change
101	100	101	101	0
102	101	102	102	0
103	102	103	103	0
104	103	104	104	0
105	104	105	105	0
106	105	106	106	0
107	106	107	107	0
108	107	108	108	0
109	108	109	109	0
110	109	110	110	0
111	110	111	111	0
112	111	112	112	0
113	112	113	113	0
114	113	114	114	0
115	114	115	115	0
116	115	116	116	0
117	116	117	117	0
118	117	118	118	0
119	118	119	119	0
120	119	120	120	0
121	120	121	121	0
122	121	122	122	0
123	122	123	123	0
124	123	124	124	0
125	124	125	125	0
126	125	126	126	0
127	126	127	127	0
128	127	128	128	0
129	128	129	129	0
130	129	130	130	0
131	130	131	131	0
132	131	132	132	0
133	132	133	133	0
134	133	134	134	0
135	134	135	135	0
136	135	136	136	0
137	136	137	137	0
138	137	138	138	0
139	138	139	139	0
140	139	140	140	0
141	140	141	141	0
142	141	142	142	0
143	142	143	143	0
144	143	144	144	0
145	144	145	145	0
146	145	146	146	0
147	146	147	147	0
148	147	148	148	0
149	148	149	149	0
150	149	150	150	0

High	Low	Open	Close	Change
151	150	151	151	0
152	151	152	152	0
153	152	153	153	0
154	153	154	154	0
155	154	155	155	0
156	155	156	156	0
157	156	157	157	0
158	157	158	158	0
159	158	159	159	0
160	159	160	160	0
161	160	161	161	0
162	161	162	162	0
163	162	163	163	0
164	163	164	164	0
165	164	165	165	0
166	165	166	166	0
167	166	167	167	0
168	167	168	168	0
169	168	169	169	0
170	169	170	170	0
171	170	171	171	0
172	171	172	172	0
173	172	173	173	0
174	173	174	174	0
175	174	175	175	0
176	175	176	176	0
177	176	177	177	0
178	177	178	178	0
179	178	179	179	0
180	179	180	180	0
181	180	181	181	0
182	181	182	182	0
183	182	183	183	0
184	183	184	184	0
185	184	185	185	0
186	185	186	186	0
187	186	187	187	0
188	187	188	188	0
189	188	189	189	0
190	189	190	190	0
191	190	191	191	0
192	191	192	192	0
193	192	193	193	0
194	193	194	194	0
195	194	195	195	0
196	195	196	196	0
197	196	197	197	0
198	197	198	198	0
199	198	199	199	0
200	199	200	200	0

High	Low	Open	Close	Change
201	200	201	201	0
202	201	202	202	0
203	202	203	203	0
204	203	204	204	0
205	204	205	205	0
206	205	206	206	0
207	206	207	207	0
208	207	208	208	0
209	208	209	209	0
210	209	210	210	0
211	210	211	211	0
212	211	212	212	0
213	212	213	213	0
214	213	214	214	0
215	214	215	215	0
216	215	216	216	0
217	216	217	217	0
218	217	218	218	0
219	218	219	219	0
220	219	220	220	0
221	220	221	221	0
222	221	222	222	0
223	222	223	223	0
224	223	224	224	0
225	224	225	225	0
226	225	226	226	0
227	226	227	227	0
228	227	228	228	0
229	228	229	229	0
230	229	230	230	0
231	230	231	231	0
232	231	232	232	0
233	232	233	233	0
234	233	234	234	0
235	234	235	235	0
236	235	236	236	0
237	236	237	237	0
238	237	238	238	0
239	238	239	239	0
240	239	240	240	0
241	240	241	241	0
242	241	242	242	0
243	242	243	243	0
244	243	244	244	0
245	244	245	245	0
246	245	246	246	0
247	246	247	247	0
248	247	248	248	0
249	248	249	249	0
250	249	250	250	0

High	Low	Open	Close	Change
251	250	251	251	0
252	251	252	252	0
253	252	253	253	0
254	253	254	254	0
255	254	255	255	0
256	255	256	256	0
257	256	257	257	0
258	257	258	258	0
259	258	259	259	0
260	259	260	260	0
261	260	261	261	0
262	261	262	262	0
263	262	263	263	0
264	263	264	264	0
265	264	265	265	0
266	265	266	266	0
267	266	267	267	0
268	267	268	268	0
269	268	269	269	0
270	269	270	270	0
271	270	271	271	0
272	271	272	272	0
273	272	273	273	0
274	273	274	274	0
275	274	275	275	0
276	275	276	276	0
277	276	277	277	0
278	277	278	278	0
279	278	279	279	0
280	279	280	280	0
281	280	281	281	0

SPORTS CYCLING

How Did Twins Deal Themselves A Winner?

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

SCOTTSDALE, Arizona — Tom Kelly was at the dog track the other night minding his own business when he said, "This lady grabs me and says, 'You're Tom Kelly, aren't you?'"

After Kelly, the Minnesota Twins' manager, acknowledged that she was correct, he related, she said, "How did you get John Smiley from the Pirates?"

"She's from Pennsylvania," Kelly said. "She didn't like it."

Many people in baseball wonder how the Twins got John Smiley from Pittsburgh, and some wonder why they never heard that the 30-game winner was available.

"How did it happen?" Woody Woodward of Seattle wondered out loud, raising the question some of his fellow general managers asked as well. "Nobody knew it was happening. You'd think they would ship him around. If they called around, they'd probably find six or eight clubs interested. Minnesota made a marvelous deal, one that has everyone baffled."

Contrary to what it seemed to many general managers, some of whom would like to have heard from the Pirates, Ted Simmons, their new general manager, did talk with clubs other than the Twins.

Simmons, who recently was the St. Louis Cardinals farm director, identified the young players he wanted, decided what teams needed pitching and contacted those teams. The Los Angeles Dodgers and the Baltimore Orioles were among the other clubs that heard from Simmons.

"There were certain young players they had an interest in," the Dodgers' Fred Claire said. "But we weren't interested in moving them. You'd have to be tempted any time you can acquire a premium player, but there are certain players whom we're dedicated to seeing develop."

The Orioles had a similar reaction, but the Twins liked the idea of swapping a couple of young players for Smiley, General Manager Andy



The Dodgers' Brett Butler got under the Reds second baseman Bill Doran to break up a double play.

MacPhail had several reasons for liking the exchange, but one in particular showed the type of thinking that has resulted in two World Series championship teams in the last five years.

"There's an expansion draft coming up in November," MacPhail said. "When we project our protected list, we know we're going to have to expose one or two young pitchers. Why let them be drafted when you can package some for a trade?"

The Twins gave the Pirates Denny Neagle, a 23-year-old left-handed pitcher, who most likely would not have won the fifth spot in their starting rotation and who is not highly regarded by some scouts, and Midre Cummings, a 300-hitting minor leaguer, who is considered at least three years away from the major leagues.

In return, they got a 27-year-old left-hander who was one of four 20-

game winners in the majors last season. The last 20-game winner to be traded before the following season was Joaquin Andujar, who St. Louis sent to Oakland after he won 21 in 1985.

The Twins had a gaping hole in their starting rotation because Jack Morris left as a free agent, but Smiley should fill it nicely, even though his post-season performances in October were as bad as Morris's were good.

Those unsuccessful efforts — he lasted a total of two and two-thirds innings in two starts — plus a slow start this spring prompted speculation that Smiley had an arm problem.

Jim Leyland, the Pirates' candid manager, said he did not, and Kelly found, in his first view of Smiley, that he did not.

"The guy threw on the side and he threw great," Kelly said.

When he made the trade, Simmons said he would have made it even if Smiley could not have been a free agent after this season. Barry Bonds, in a similar position as Smiley, said Simmons shouldn't insult anyone's intelligence, and another general manager said: "They shouldn't say money wasn't a factor. Of course, it was a factor."

The Pirates, who will try to sign Bonds and Doug Drabek, shed Smiley's \$3.44 million salary but gave the Twins \$800,000 to help pay what has become the biggest salary on their payroll.

At a team meeting, Kelly introduced Smiley to the rest of the Twins. Randy Bush, a veteran member of the team, had a question.

"I said we got Smiley and \$800,000," Bush said to Kelly. "I see Smiley, but I don't see the \$800,000. Where is it? Do we get to split it up?"

Riding the Low Road to Cycling Glory

By Samuel Abr
International Herald Tribune

CHOLET, France — For all his dreams of building the best team in professional bicycling, of competing with the big boys over the Alps and Pyrenees in the Tour de France, Eddie B. was gloomy about prospects in the undemanding Cholet-Pays de Loire race. The course might be flat but so were his riders.

"Please don't expect very good results from us," he cautioned. "Guys too tired. Only riders who have a chance to be top 10 have to finish. Others can stop when they want. We're taking this race as a warm-up."

That went for Eddie B. himself. When he finished driving the 205 kilometers (127 miles) of the course behind his Subaru-Montgomery riders, he planned to stay behind the wheel and leave immediately for his distant headquarters in Germany. "Problem. I need to be in Dortmund and in Belgium at the same time to talk to agent and sign the contract for next races."

Races can mean money since some promoters pay start fees for a team or a star to show up. While the Tour of the Mediterranean in France last month paid Subaru-Montgomery nothing, the team will get nearly \$7,000 to ride in the Tour of the Basque Country in Spain next month. "So we get rolling, OK?" Eddie B. says enthusiastically.

For a small race, Cholet-Pays de Loire paid what it could. "Little money, 5,500 francs," Eddie B. considered dropping out of the race because two of his better riders, Denis Roux and Mike Carter, were sidelined with knee tendinitis and the others were fatigued after traveling two days from their last race in Italy. But the no-show penalty was 10,000 francs (\$1,785), which he decided was too steep.

Subaru would race, but with limited goals and one of the smaller teams in the 18-team race — only five of its riders mounted the podium in the Place General de Gaulle in Cholet and signed in last Sunday as several hundred spectators clapped intermittently.

"The American team, Subaru," intoned the race announcer, Daniel Menges, usually a warehouse of minutiae about riders. This time he was stumped. Eddie B. had entered Nate Reiss, who has ridden almost exclusively in the United States; Rob Holden and Chris Walker, who have ridden almost exclusively in England; Martin Ann, an Estonian who rides almost exclusively nowhere but is so eager that he competes for expenses only, and Janus Kuum, a Norwegian who was born in Estonia.

First to report, Subaru-Montgomery set a bad precedent for the announcer. The major teams in the race — Lotto, Castorama, Z, RMO, PDM, Lotus, Buckler, Tulip, Helvena and GB MG Boys — all sent squads packed with young, unknown riders, while reserving

their stars for the previous day's Milan-San Remo classic in Italy. The minor teams — Chazal, Eurotel, Cermia, Pro Road Project, La William, Collstrop and Assur Carpets — sent their A squads but these riders had few glories to be sung; if they had more, the riders would have been invited to join major teams. As one nonperson after another trooped on stage, Menges wilted.

Then, to the blare of horns as team cars tried to form a line, the riders mounted their bicycles and free-wheeled out of town. The real starting point was 7 kilometers away, where a herd of black and white cows gazed forlornly at the 143 riders. They set off uneventfully and only the changing color of pastured cows — now brown and white, now mostly black, back to black and white — proved that time was passing.

Chatting with his mechanic, Alain Drent, in the back seat and a guest in the front

with a flat. When he draws nearer, Eddie B. realizes that the rider is from Eurotel, which wears the same Day-glo yellow hat as Subaru. Kilometer 80: Holden calls for help. "I can't turn the pedals," he says. A 14-man breakaway has developed and left the other riders split into small groups, fighting strong crosswinds. "You can't go, drop out at lead zone," Eddie B. says. Then he races off to see if any Subaru riders are in the breakaway. He doubts it since the radio has not mentioned his riders' numbers but race radios are not always accurate. Besides, Subaru has drawn numbers in the 90s and the French for Walker's 97 — four twenties, ten seven — is too complicated for Eddie B.'s rusty language skills.

Among the decipherable numbers are two riders from the Castorama team — 11 through 20 — directed by Guimard. His car has long deserted the line, as it is allowed to do if a team has riders in a breakaway.

Kilometer 98: Eddie B. pulls up to another large group of riders and counts two more Subarus. If there is only one group ahead, he has two men up among the leaders, fighting for prize money and points, which go to the first 10 finishers. "We have to go!" Eddie B. announces, jumping the curb and speeding on the sidewalk to get past riders spread across the road as they battle the wind. Just before he hits a road sign, Eddie B. whips the car back into the road, ahead of the riders. "Sometimes like that," he says, "but it's my boys."

Kilometer 128: Finally the car reaches the next bunch of riders, including Reiss and Ann. "A bunch went and I tried to bridge over with two Castoramas and a Zed but the Castoramas wouldn't work," Reiss reports. "We could have made it if they worked."

"Better 2 in the top 14 than 4 in the top 40," Eddie B. says, meaning that if the Castorama riders had cooperated in trying to overtake the leaders, they might have raced along the whole chasing pack. "That's racing — miss the break, you miss it. Like life. He consoles Reiss. "It's over," he says. "You did good." The chasing group slows, knowing it cannot overtake the leaders. By the time Laurent Desbiers of Collstrop reaches Cholet and easily wins the race, the chasers are far behind. Ann is the only finisher for Subaru, 44th, 25 minutes back.

Somewhere on the slow trip to town, his guest tells Eddie B. that it wasn't surprising. Castorama led the attack and refused to chase: the sponsor, a chain of hardware stores, is especially popular in this part of France and Guimard, who has guided riders to seven victories in the Tour de France, comes from nearby Nantes.

Eddie B. thinks about this. "I didn't know," he says. "Too bad you didn't tell me before so I tell them to watch Castorama. And he adds: "That's education. I'll remember that next year."

Building a Team

Last of two articles

Building a Team
Last of two articles

BOOKS

ONLY MAN IS WILE:
The Tragedy of Sri Lanka
By William McGowan. 397 pages.
\$25. Farrar, Straus & Giroux Inc., 19
Union Square West, New York, N.Y.
10003.

Reviewed by Steve Coll

ONE of Sri Lanka's lesser misfortunes is to be ignored. Despite having staged one of post-colonial history's most brutal and fascinating Third World horror shows — replete with death squads, ethnic fratricide, totalitarian insurgencies and the usual cast of misguided, Westernized politicians — this teardrop-shaped island nation in the Indian Ocean, formerly the British colony of Ceylon, has managed to rip itself apart during the last several decades without attracting much attention.

Neighboring India dropped in with 50,000 troops five years ago, hoping to sort out the island's mess, which it had a hand in creating. But its soldiers soon returned home, bloodied and sulking. As for the superpowers, present and former, they have generally left Sri Lanka to its own appalling devices.

In the last decade, the total number of deaths from Sri Lanka's shifting panoply of civil wars and ethnic conflicts is estimated to be above 60,000.

To outsiders, Sri Lanka's implosion seems especially tragic because the island

is paradisaical. And yet these same people have also produced a broad culture of violence and two guerrilla movements, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and the People's Liberation Front, whose fanatical terror is reminiscent of Pol Pot's Cambodia.

William McGowan, an American teacher and journalist, arrived on the island in 1986, stayed about two years and has now written a book about his experiences. Swept up by Sri Lanka's beauty and repulsed by its brutality, McGowan traveled to the island's interiors to chronicle several of its bloodiest guerrilla and army campaigns and to make sense of the larger forces at work in the island's dissolution.

Fashioned as a political travelogue, his book contains strong passages, such as a vivid tale of Christmas in the battered eastern town of Batticaloa. McGowan lurches in a "bullet-scarred refectory" with Jesuit priests who have devoted themselves to defending the region's ethnic Tamil minority from Sri Lankan and Indian death squads. Outside the refectory, war rages. Inside, a priest from New Orleans puts "Silent Night" on a cassette player before he talks politics — in case, he says, "we are being bugged."

But while McGowan is a good listener, a careful reporter and a sensitive observer, he seems unable to decide what he thinks about Sri Lanka. In an unfortunate preface, he compares his assessment of the island to the predicament of a servant at his Colombo guest house who sweeps flower petals into piles, only to

have them blown away by the wind. "During most of my stay there, I rarely felt I had anything but the most tentative, uncertain grasp of the war and what it was about," McGowan writes.

Sometimes McGowan embraces a wisp of anthropological relativism to explain the island's conflicts, suggesting that because Sri Lanka's culture is different from his own, he has no right to analyze it. Other times he asserts himself, as when he argues with a nationalist professor from the island's Buddhist, ethnic Sinhalese majority who wishes Sri Lanka could become "Burma without the mistakes." McGowan recognizes the man's murderous chauvinism, but seems afraid to take on the professor's argument directly.

One fascinating prism through which to see Sri Lanka's fratricide is suggested by an assertion McGowan makes early in his book. "Sri Lanka," he writes, "failed to build a stable multiethnic, multicultural society because it embraced many of the very concepts and ideas that multiculturalists in the West have advocated."

But the author lets this provocative suggestion drop, as if it were a mere musing. In the end, McGowan returns to the United States engulfed in dread and forboding about Sri Lanka's future. One wishes he would go back to the island and solve the mysteries that seem to have driven him away.

Steve Coll is the South Asia correspondent for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal played during the Virginia Slims All-Star bridge tournament, played recently in Boca Raton, Florida, South played very skillfully to make three no-trump.

After a heart lead he took four heart winners and four club winners to reach this ending:

NORTH		WEST (D)		EAST	
♠	J 8 4 3	♠	A 10 7	♠	Q 6 5
♥	5	♥	10 8 7 4	♥	6 5
♦	—	♦	A K 10	♦	Q 7 4 3
WEST		EAST		SOUTH	
♠	A 10	♠	Q 6	♠	K 9
♥	—	♥	Q 7 4	♥	—
♦	A K 10	♦	—	♦	J 9 8
♣	—	♣	—	♣	—

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: West North East South
Pass 1 ♠ Pass 2 N.T.
Pass 3 N.T. Pass

West led the heart four.

PEANUTS



BEEBLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



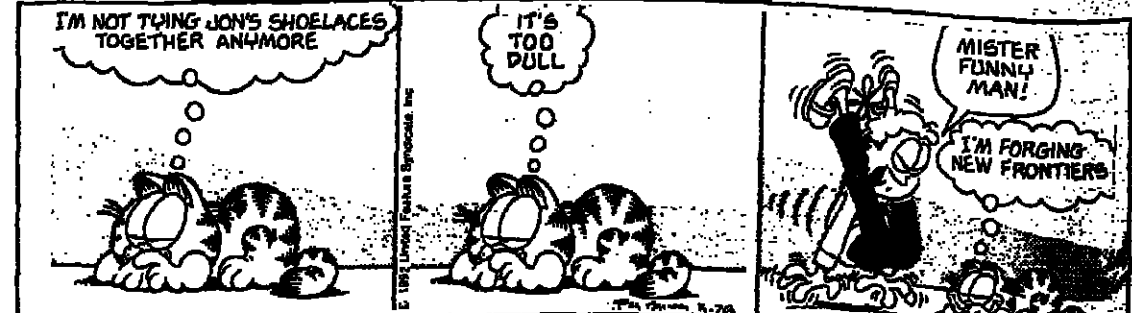
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SYBSA
WOPOH
BALTR
MESECH

Now arrange the unscrambled letters to form the sentence above, as suggested by the arrows.

ANSWER: WILL

Yesterday's Jumble: VILLA LUNGE INTAKE JAZZPHI
Answer: One probably doesn't wear one's result in going back. — JETS: NO 735 275 2 381 —
NOTHING

BLONDIE



SP
Famil
Indian

Tyson: (Continued from page 13) ...

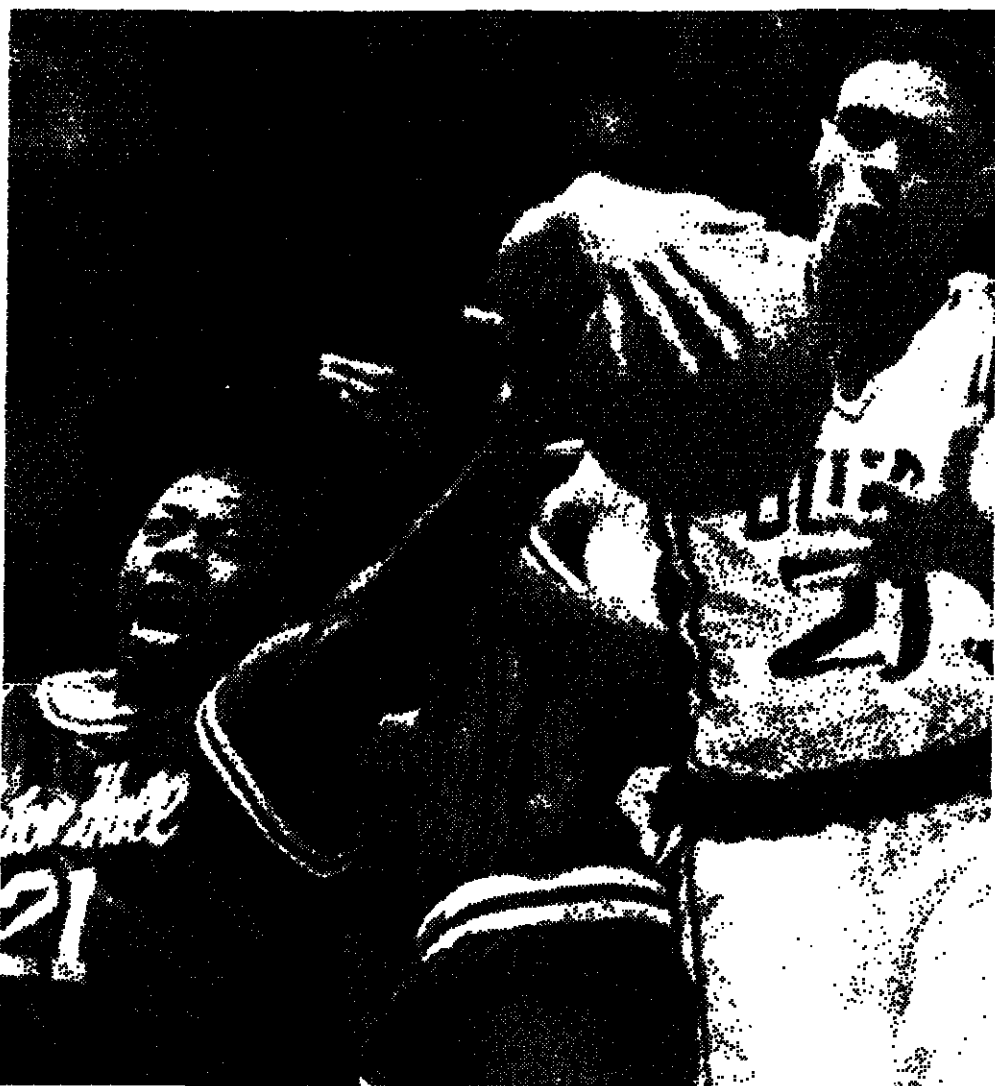
Sidelines
NHL Talks Start
3 Die at Pakistan
DePaul Booster
For the Record

SPORTS DAVIS CUP

Familiar Final 8 Faces: Duke, Indiana, Kentucky and UCLA

The Associated Press
A familiar foursome has moved into the elite eight of the NCAA basketball tournament.
Top-ranked Duke, No. 4 UCLA, No. 5 Indiana and No. 6 Kentucky advanced to the regional finals with relative ease Thursday night. Altogether, the four schools have won 21 national championships and been to the Final Four 38 times.
Duke downed No. 19 Seton Hall, 81-69, and Kentucky beat No. 17 Massachusetts, 87-77, in the East, while UCLA beat New Mexico State, 85-78, and Indiana eliminated No. 20 Florida State, 85-74, in the West.
On Saturday, Duke (31-2) was to play Kentucky (29-6), and UCLA (28-4) was to face Indiana (26-6).
On Friday, third-ranked Ohio State was to meet No. 18 North Carolina and No. 11 Oklahoma State faced No. 15 Michigan in the Southeast semifinals. In the Midwest, it was Memphis State vs. Georgia Tech and No. 12 Cincinnati vs. Texas-El Paso.
Defending champion Duke used a balanced attack to get within one victory of its fifth consecutive Final Four. The Blue Devils got 16 points apiece from Christian Laettner and Antonio Lang, and 15 each from Grant Hill and Brian Davis. "It took everybody to do it," said Duke's coach, Mike Krzyzewski. "That was one of our tougher ball-games."
Seton Hall scored seven straight

overcame poor 3-point shooting to defeat the Minutemen.
Jamal Mashburn scored 30 points for Kentucky, which won despite being outshot from 3-point range for the first time this season. The Wildcats made only 3 of 15 long-range shots, while Massachusetts was 5 of 9.
UMass (30-5), which had won 14 straight, cut a 20-point deficit to two points with 5:47 remaining when Calipari was called for venturing outside the coaching box. Kentucky then went on an 11-2.
Calipari wasn't bitter about the call. "The official has a job to do and I have a job to do," he said. "If I step out of the box, he has the right to call a technical."
Eric Anderson, playing with four stitches in his chin, scored a season-high 24 points in a reserve role as Indiana beat Florida State. The Seminoles jumped to a 9-2 lead before the Hoosiers rallied behind Anderson, who came off the bench and scored 17 points in the next 14 minutes.
Anderson, who averages 10.6 points per game, swished a long jumper as soon as he entered the game. He followed it with a 3-pointer and helped the Hoosiers take a 34-29 lead before banging his chin on the court while chasing a loose ball. He continued to play with a bandage on his chin, but went to the locker room shortly before halftime to get stitches.



Seton Hall's Jerry Walker battling Duke's Brian Davis for a loose ball in their East semifinal.

Sweden Surges, France Falters In Davis Cup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
Magnus Gustafsson and Stefan Edberg posted straight-set victories Friday to give Sweden a commanding 2-0 lead over Australia in their Davis Cup quarterfinal, as France, the defending cup-holder, fell behind to Switzerland when novice Arnaud Boetsch lost the opening singles to Jakob Hlasek.
In Lund, Sweden, Gustafsson overcame a shaky start to win the opening singles over Wally Masur, 7-5, 6-4, 6-4. Edberg, the world's top-ranked player, scored an easy 6-3, 6-2, 6-3 win over Richard Fromberg on the Victoria Hall's fast carpet surface. It was the 21st singles victory in 29 Davis Cup matches for Edberg, who helped Sweden win the trophy three times in the 1980s.
Edberg, coming off two recent setbacks to players not even ranked in the top 200, will be back Saturday to play a doubles match with Anders Jarryd. A victory over John Fitzgerald and Todd Woodbridge would give the Swedes an unbeatable 3-0 lead in the best-of-five match series.
The winner of this match advances to the Sept. 25-27 semifinals against either the United States or Czechoslovakia, who were playing another quarterfinal in Fort Myers, Florida. Pete Sampras overpowered Karol Novacek, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2, in the opening singles to give the Americans a 1-0 lead.
Sampras's big serve and successful charges to the net on the hard-court surface were too much for Novacek, a clay-court specialist who rarely left the baseline and was inconsistent with his groundstrokes.
Sampras, 3-0 in Davis Cup this year, served 17 aces, held every service game and broke once in each of the first two sets for leads of 3-1 and 3-2. In the final set he won five consecutive games.
The other match pitted Andre Agassi against Petr Korda. John McEnroe and Rick Leach were to face Korda and Cyril Suk in the doubles on Saturday.
In Nimes, France, Hlasek outlasted Boetsch, 3-6, 7-6 (7-3), 6-4, 7-6 (7-4), saving four set points in the fourth set before winning the opening singles match.
Hlasek, the Swiss number one, had to fight hard to beat Boetsch, a 22-year-old playing his first Davis Cup singles, in an exciting four-set match that lasted almost four hours.
Hlasek, who struggled at first against the intelligent game of the Frenchman, was fortunate not to be taken in a fifth set.
The match could and should have gone to a deciding but the inexperienced Boetsch blew his chance when he squandered four set points in the fourth, one of them a simple overhead which he hit straight back at Hlasek.
Boetsch, originally selected as a reserve doubles player, was surprisingly chosen by Yannick Noah, the nonplaying captain, over the heroes of last year's final, Guy Forget and Henri Leconte.
"I had a lot of chances," Boetsch said after the match. "I just couldn't finish them off."
Noah said the match had turned on a few points. "It's true Arnaud didn't have much luck with the important points, especially the points for the fourth set. Hlasek had the luck when it mattered but that's the way things go."
In Macao, Brazil, the start of the Brazil-Italy match was delayed five hours by heavy rain. Luiz Mattar of Brazil and Omar Camporese of Italy went to play the opening singles.
In Sweden, Gustafsson served well throughout the match, especially in the third set, when Masur failed to win more than one point against serve. (AP, Reuters)

TYSON: A New Life as 922335

(Continued from page 1)
bars and the prospect of never regaining the heavyweight boxing title.
"I'll survive," he said moments before the judge ordered him to serve six years for rape and deputies whisked him off. "Whatever the situation, I will survive it."
Alan M. Dershowitz, the Harvard law professor who represents the former heavyweight boxing champion on appeal, hustled from the courtroom Thursday to try to free Mr. Tyson. A three-judge appeals panel set the hearing for Friday.
"Every moment Mr. Tyson spends in confinement is a moment of injustice," said Mr. Dershowitz, whose clients have included Leona Helmsley and Claus von Bulow.
He dismissed as "ridiculous" the idea that Mr. Tyson would try to flee the country if freed on bond.
"Mike Tyson won't flee. He has a scarlet letter on his head," Mr. Dershowitz said. "He has one of the most recognizable faces in the world."
Mr. Tyson, 25, was sentenced for the rape last summer of 19-year-old Desiree Washington, a Rhode Island college student entered in a

Finally, Prison Was Tyson's Last, Best Shot at Life

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — When Mike Tyson walked into court this week, he was a man in mortal danger. He had millions of dollars, enough jewels for a king, enough sports cars for his own Monte Carlo race, synopsists everywhere he looked and Don King slapping him on the back, calling him "Champ" and telling him that he hadn't done anything wrong.
In other words, Tyson was a lost soul, a man almost without hope of avoiding self-destruction. All the usual instruments of self-destruction were arrayed before him. All the world's temptations were still his to choose.
Tyson stood before the court, awaiting sentencing on a rape conviction, and, as if more proof were needed, showed how far he had destroyed his own character in his six sad riotous years as a world famous boxer, spendthrift, woman chaser, woman abuser and all-purpose fool for the most pathetic of predictable vices.
Presenting himself as the victim, not the criminal, Tyson said, "I have not raped anyone. I didn't hurt anyone. No broken jaw, no broken ribs. I am not guilty of this crime."
At this point, Judge Patricia J. Gifford held Tyson's fate in her hands. She could send him back to his personal hell of wealth he could not handle, friends he did not trust, anger he could not control, confusion he could not clarify, lusts he could not master and vices he could not refuse. Or, she could send him to prison immediately.
Perhaps Gifford did not entirely grasp the mercy that she showed. Saying she feared Tyson might rape again, she denied him bail.
Tyson is to appeal his conviction. After all, he's only gone through \$90 million or \$95 million of the \$100 million he's won, so there's still enough left for a few more lawyers. But legal experts don't see his chances as being particularly good. Before his sentencing, Tyson seemed to sense his future, saying, "I expect the worst. I don't know if I can deal with it. But I expect the worst."
Perhaps, at some level, he even hoped for "the worst." After all, the life of Tyson is living has been killing him — and fast. How can prison be any worse?
If the "best" that the world can offer turns out to be the worst imaginable curse for you, then might not the "worst" — prison — hold out some promise of a chance to be left alone and figure out if you can save yourself?
Who knows with Tyson? Maybe prison will just be another form of hell for him. Still, a man's life cannot be significantly worse — more humiliating, more obviously lost and

depressed, more destructive, more a desperate scream for help — than Tyson's downward spiral has been for years.
Getting Tyson away from his money, away from gold-diggers and blood-suckers, away from concerns about whether he'll ever be heavyweight champion of the world again may be the only way to turn back his clock.
After all, the Mike Tyson who first showed up in public less than a decade ago seemed like a promising man. Certainly he bore no resemblance to the Tyson of recent years.
The life Tyson's been living has been killing him — and fast. How can prison be any worse?
who has been a hurricane of self-loathing. Prison is probably a therapeutic place for a man who drives cars into trees, veers into pre-dawn street brawls and gets sued by every seventh person he meets.
When a man has been called a problem drinker, a manic depressive and someone who threatens to kill himself — all by a woman who was his wife — is it in his best interests that he be granted bail so he can go back to the Lamborghini he loves to drive at

SIDELINES

NHL Talks Stall as Deadline Looms

TORONTO (AP) — Contract talks between National Hockey League players and owners have slowed significantly and the league's president, John Ziegler, gave a deadline of Saturday night for reaching an agreement.
The NHL Players Association has set a strike deadline of noon Monday for replacing the basic agreement that expired last Sept. 15.
"I think the next 24 to 36 hours will really show if that is achievable," Ziegler said following 9 1/2 hours of talks on Thursday, the third consecutive day the two sides have met. Ziegler said the Board of Governors has scheduled a mandatory meeting for Sunday in Chicago.

3 Die at Pakistan Cricket Parties

ISLAMABAD (UPI) — Three people died Thursday as Pakistanis celebrated their country's stunning cricket World Cup triumph over England on Wednesday.
As drivers honked car horns and people partied all night in the streets throughout the country, in Peshawar, youths armed with rifles shot rounds off into the air, killing two people. In Gujjar Khan, a town just outside the capital, Ghulam Hussain Khan, chairman of a local governing council, died of a heart attack during a party.

DePaul Booster Said to Aid Players

CHICAGO (AP) — A DePaul basketball booster provided recruits summer jobs, arranged for players to have free meals and used his firm's money and media on behalf of the team, a newspaper reported Friday.
The booster was Jeffrey Tassani, a former high-ranking executive of First Chicago Corp., the paper, the Chicago Sun-Times, said.
The newspaper has reported previously that the FBI was investigating whether the bank provided bank-owned apartments for players. The report Friday, attributed to unidentified sources, says bank funds in excess of \$100,000 were used on DePaul's behalf. Tassani is serving 2 1/2 years in prison for bank fraud unrelated to DePaul activities. DePaul's sports information director, John Lancot, said Friday that the school was looking into the reports.

For the Record

The threat of a strike by English first division soccer players increased Friday when the players' union rejected the latest offer from the new Premier League. The talks broke down over the question of how much television revenue the union will receive from the Premier League, which replaces the First Division on Aug. 15.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	42	25	.62	0
Atlanta	38	28	.57	4 1/2
Charlotte	37	29	.56	5 1/2
New Jersey	31	39	.44	13 1/2
Philadelphia	31	39	.44	13 1/2
Washington	22	50	.30	24 1/2
Orlando	17	53	.24	27 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah	40	27	.59	0
San Antonio	42	27	.61	0
Houston	37	34	.52	5 1/2
Denver	33	39	.46	10 1/2
Dallas	17	54	.24	26 1/2
Minnesota	11	59	.15	32 1/2

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Game	Score
Washington 77, Miami 87	
Atlanta 102, Dallas 97	
Phoenix 102, Portland 97	
San Antonio 102, Houston 97	
Denver 102, Utah 97	
Los Angeles 102, Sacramento 97	
Portland 102, Phoenix 97	
San Antonio 102, Houston 97	
Denver 102, Utah 97	
Los Angeles 102, Sacramento 97	

WOMEN'S NCAA TOURNAMENT

REGIONAL SEMIFINALS

Region	Game	Score
East	North Carolina 77, Virginia 72	
Midwest	Illinois 77, Michigan 72	
South	Texas Tech 77, Oklahoma 72	
West	Utah 77, Arizona 72	

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Edmonton	31	17	1	63
Calgary	28	20	1	57
Winnipeg	27	21	1	55
St. Louis	26	22	1	53
Chicago	25	23	1	51

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Michigan	31	17	1	63
Illinois	28	20	1	57
Ohio State	27	21	1	55
Michigan State	26	22	1	53
Wisconsin	25	23	1	51

ASIA-OCEANIA ZONE, GROUP ONE

Team	W	L	T	Pts
China 1, Japan 1				
South Korea 2, Taiwan 0				
Philippines 1, Indonesia 1				

ASIA-OCEANIA ZONE, GROUP TWO

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Thailand 1, Malaysia 1				
Malaysia 1, Thailand 1				
Thailand 1, Malaysia 1				

TRANSNATIONS

BASKETBALL

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Atlanta	38	28	1	57
Los Angeles	37	29	1	56
Phoenix	37	29	1	56
San Antonio	37	29	1	56
Denver	33	39	1	46

COLLEGE

ABILENE CHRISTIAN

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Abilene Christian	31	17	1	63
Northwestern	28	20	1	57
Southwestern	27	21	1	55
Western	26	22	1	53
Northwestern	25	23	1	51

BASEBALL

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Team	W	L	T	Pts
New Hampshire	31	17	1	63
Portland	28	20	1	57
Manchester	27	21	1	55
Keene	26	22	1	53
Concord	25	23	1	51

FOOTBALL

BUFFALO

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Buffalo	31	17	1	63
Michigan	28	20	1	57
Ohio State	27	21	1	55
Michigan State	26	22	1	53
Wisconsin	25	23	1	51

COLLEGE

ABILENE CHRISTIAN

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Abilene Christian	31	17	1	63
Northwestern	28	20	1	57
Southwestern	27	21	1	55
Western	26	22	1	53
Northwestern	25	23	1	51

Feeling Misunderstood?

AT&T USADirect Service makes it easy to call home.

Just dial the access number of the country you're in. You'll be connected to AT&T in the U.S. and we'll complete your call fast.

Country	Access Number	Country	Access Number
ARGENTINA	00-800-200-111	CHINA	00-800-200-111
AUSTRALIA	001-800-200-111	FRANCE	00-800-200-111
BRAZIL	00-800-200-111	GERMANY	00-800-200-111
CANADA	1-800-200-111	HONG KONG	00-800-200-111
INDIA	00-800-200-111	ITALY	00-800-200-111
JAPAN	00-800-200-111	MEXICO	00-800-200-111
KOREA	00-800-200-111	NETHERLANDS	00-800-200-111
NEW ZEALAND	00-800-200-111	PERU	00-800-200-111
PHILIPPINES	00-800-200-111	RUSSIA	00-800-200-111
SINGAPORE	00-800-200-111	SWITZERLAND	00-800-200-111
TAIWAN	00-800-200-111	UNITED STATES	1-800-200-111
THAILAND	00-800-200-111	VENUELA	00-800-200-111
UK	00-800-200-111		

